THE TIMES

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Glemp to become cardinal

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Primate of Poland (above), was among 18 new cardinals named by the Pope yesterday. His elevation strengthens papal support for the church campaign for civil rights in Poland.

Conspicuously absent from the list was the American Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, controversial head of the Vatican Bank. There will now be 138 cardinals in the Sacred College Page 6

Opticians come under fire

Sales over the counter of spectacles, without a prescription, are recommended by the Office of Fair Trading. A report suggests abolishing the opticians' monopoly, and sale of spectacles for only £5 Page 3

UK reserves down $1,000m

Britain's official reserves fell by more than $1,000m (£617m) last month, the sharpest fall since the government took office. The pound's trade-weighted index slipped to 83.5, its lowest level in two years Page 15

THE TIMES

In *The Times* tomorrow, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf gives his prescription for a society without work. The Commonwealth Secretary General, Shridath Ramphal, explains why Britain's 10 years in the EEC have done little for the Third World. And Philip Howard pleads for Fountains Abbey.

Cricketers pull out of SA tour

A planned tour of South Africa by an international cricket team has been abandoned. The players, believed to be mainly West Indian, have withdrawn under pressure, according to a South African official Page 18



Heroin haul

The customs and excise seized a record amount of heroin for the second successive year. They intercepted 176.23kg with a street value of £28.12m Page 3

Warsaw Pact proposes new 'peace' treaty to Nato

By Our Foreign Staff

The Warsaw Pact yesterday proposed a non-aggression treaty with Nato moving to a significant new stage in the Soviet Union's current peace offensive. The launching of what they called a "new grand peace proposal" came at the end of a two-day meeting in Prague of leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact states, headed by Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet party leader.

It had been expected that the Prague summit would continue Mr Andropov's attempts to head off the stationing of United States cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe, due to begin this year.

So far the Soviet leader's suggestions for missile reductions and a summit with President Reagan have been received cautiously in Washington. The much-publicized peace campaign has been seen as aimed at Western public opinion and peace movements and at strengthening Moscow's hand in talks on arms reductions.

In the first reaction to the Warsaw Pact's proposal, Mr Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said last night that the world had had non-aggression pacts before and they had not prevented aggressive action. There was, he said, a perfectly satisfactory non-aggression pact contained in the United Nations charter.

What the British Government would prefer was a proper arms control agreement with arms being reduced on both sides of the Iron Curtain. A zero option was infinitely better than a non-aggression pact. The position of Nato, Reaffirmed at its last summit in Bonn, was that it would not make use of any weapons except in response to attack – which was a total non-aggression position.

The Foreign Secretary, who was being interviewed on BBC Television, agreed that the proposals were worth studying but not a breakthrough.

Yesterday's proposals are likely to be seen as an acceleration of this policy. Initial reactions in Washington and London were cool. A similar proposal for a non-aggression agreement was made by the Warsaw Pact in 1958 and raised again in a Geneva disarmament conference session in 1963. Nato did not respond to either approach.

The Prague communiqué said that the proposal was for the Warsaw Pact and Nato countries "to conclude a treaty of mutual non-use of military force, and preservation of peaceful relations".

Full details of the proposals were expected to be laid out in what was described as a political declaration of the Warsaw pact states, which the communiqué said would be published separately. It added that Czechoslovakia had undertaken to secure the distribution of this declaration as an official document of the United Nations and to inform all participants at the European security conference in Madrid about it.

A hint that the proposal might be more substantial than it sounds in the communiqué came in a commentary yesterday in the Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper *Rude Pravo*. The paper said the Warsaw pact was even ready to dissolve itself "if our proposals are met with equal response by the other side".

The Prague meeting was the first in nearly three years of the Politcal Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, the organization's top policy-making body. It was attended by party and government leaders of the seven member countries– the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. A Warsaw Pact Military delegation was also present headed by Marshal Viktor Kulikov of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Pact forces.

The meeting in Prague's thirteenth century Hradcany castle, broke up into three sessions, presided over in turn by General Jaruzelski of Poland, President Ceausescu of Romania and Mr Andropov. It was Mr Andropov's first opportunity to meet all the Eastern European leaders together since he took office last November.

It is understood that other Soviet block problems, including economic ones were discussed, and there were unconfirmed reports in the Austrian press of sharp disagreements on some issues between the Romanian and Soviet delegations.

President Ceausescu, has been pressing for the removal of all medium-range missiles, both Soviet and American, and has called for a 20 per cent cut in defence spending by both sides by 1985.

However, little information of what went on during the talks was available to the relatively small number of Western correspondents present in Prague. Only those already accredited there were allowed to atend the meeting.

Photograph, page 5



Rescue workers applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to one of the Blackpool victims yesterday.

Four drown after attempt to rescue dog in sea

A tiny Jack Russell terrier caused the deaths of three police officers and the dog's owner in raging seas at Blackpool yesterday.

The drama began when the terrier was swept out in raging seas and his owner dived in to save him. Mr Alistair Anthony, aged 25, from Glasgow, had been walking his dog along the Lower Promenade with his father when the animal leapt over the sea wall to retrieve a ball.

As Mr Anthony dived in after his pet, Mr Robert Anthony, aged 52, his father, of Wilton Parade, Blackpool, telephoned the police emergency services.

The call was answered by the patrol car of PC Colin Morrison and PC Stephen Fitzgerald. PC Maritn Hewitson, aged 26, PC Gordon Connolly, aged 24, WPC Angela Bradley, aged 23, and PC Patrick Abram, aged 26, were also directed to the scene.

The officers dived into the stormy waters without lifelines, and as the 20ft waves towered over them they were swept out to sea. People by the sea wall tried in vain to throw lines to them, but the fierce currents tore them from their grasp.

Eventually PC Abram grabbed a line, and was hauled over the sea wall to safety. By then his colleagues, including the woman, had disappeared. Moments later, however, PC Hewitson scrambled out.

The body of PC Morrison was later recovered further along the coastline by an RAF helicopter. PC Abram, though still alive, was discovered in a seriously ill condition.

PC Colin Morrison was aged 38 and married with four children. PC Abram, who is aged 26, is a single man and last night was in intensive care at Blackpool's Victoria Hospital after receiving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation while still on the beach. PC Hewitson was under sedation in the same hospital.

Those still missing, and presumed dead, are Mr Anthony, the dog's owner, PC Gordon Connolly, aged 24, and married for only the last nine months and WPC Angela Bradley, aged 23, and single.

Yesterday a lifeboat launched from Fleetwood was searching the coastline as well as helicopters from RAF Valley, Anglesey.

Mr Brian Johnson, Deputy Chief Constable of Lancashire, paid tribute to the bravery of his officers. "We are all stunned and shattered. These youngsters showed exemplary bravery by being prepared to enter the sea in such appalling conditions", he said.

Mr Anthony's father with whom he was staying, saw him strip off and go after the dog. "He saw him get into difficulties and contacted the police", Johnson said.

Mr Johnson said the police officers arrived and jumped into the sea to try to rescue the holidaymaker.

Ropes were thrown to him, and PCs Connolly, Bradley and Abram went into the water but got into difficulties.

Several attempts were made to get the ropes to the officers but they were lost in the sea.

Conditions were so bad during the rescue attempts that inshore lifeboats were unable to help, Mr Johnson said. "It was far too rough for them with 20ft waves coming over the sea wall.

"Conditions were just indescribable and it reflects well on these individuals that they were prepared to go into that sea. It was quite horrifying."

"PC Abram was dragged

Continued on back page, col 1

Pym trip to Gulf states is called off

By Michael Knipe

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, decided yesterday to postpone his visit to the Gulf states in the wake of the dispute with Saudi Arabia over Britain's refusal to accept a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in an Arab League delegation to London last month.

The postponement followed what the Foreign Office called "the atest soundings" from the counties concerned, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Mr Pym had said firmly on television on Tuesday that he planned to go ahead with his trip.

By yesterday, however, he had changed his mind. The Gulf states still wanted the visit to take place, Mr Pym said, but in consultation it had been agreed that it was "ot a propitious time" and the visit should be deferred "for some weeks".

Asked by a BBC interviewer whether it might not have been better to have called off the whole trip immediately the Saudis asked for the Riyadh visit to be called off, Mr Pym said it would not have been appropriate to do so, as the Gulf states had not wanted that.

The Foreign Secretary rejected the suggestion that there had been clumsy handling of the affair by the Foreign Office. All the Arab countries knew that the British Government had been very supportive of the Palestinian people's rights of self-determination and there had been a clear understanding with the Arab League right up to the last minute that there would be no PLO representative in the delegation which had been scheduled to visit London.

Mr Pym said he regretted the Arab League decision to add a PLO representative at the last minute and regretted that Saudi Arabia had decided to protest in the way it had. However, he expressed the view that the strained relations would be temporary and that fences could be mended easily.

Mr Pym had been scheduled to leave for the Gulf on Monday. The Foreign Office said the visit had been only deferred, but it would take some time before it could be rearranged.

The Foreign Office is adopting the view that it must resolve the dispute over PLO representation with King Hassan, the Moroccan monarch, as he is still the head of the Arab League delegation. Proposals on how this may be achieved have been put to the Moroccan Foreign Minister.

The delegation had been charged with explaining to the governments of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council the details of the Middle East peace proposals agreed by the Arab League at its summit in Fez last autumn.

Letters, page 11

Ballykelly terrorists outlawed by Dublin

From Our Correspondent
Dublin

The new Government of the Irish Republic, in one of its first major decisions, has outlawed the Irish National Liberation Army, the extreme republican terrorist group which has been responsible for a number of recent atrocities in Northern Ireland, including the Ballykelly explosion.

As it is now a proscribed organization, conviction of membership carries a seven-year jail sentence. The IRA is the only other group already proscribed in the Republic and Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister is understood to feel that the INLA is just as dangerous.

The decision was taken as part of a general security review and follows the advice of the police authority. A government spokesman said that no particular incident had prompted the action but that the group had been involved in a series of particularly vicious outrages north and south of the border and in London.

The INLA, a breakaway group from the IRA, first came to prominence in March 1979 when it claimed responsibility for the House of Commons murder of Mr Airey Neave, then Conservative shadow Secretary for Northern Ireland.

Since then it has been responsible for a series of security force killing in Northern Ireland and for several booby trap explosions which injured civilians and political opponents.

Last December, it claimed responsibility for the bombing at Ballykelly in which 11 soldiers and six civilians died.

It has been less evident in the Republic. Its most recent action was last September when it blew up a radar station at Schull, in co Cork which it claimed was assisting Nato.

The group is suspected of being responsible for the murder of a policeman during a bank raid in co Dublin early last year.

The INLA has strong links with the Irish Republican Socialist Party which is a registered political group.

There was speculation in Dublin yesterday that a decision to proscribe the INLA is linked with the desire to establish better relations with London. It is believed that the move will help open the way for talks on the north.

Siege victim free, tired and relieved

By Stewart Tendler and John Witherow

The Parkhurst prison assistant governor held at knifepoint in his office by two inmates was released yesterday unharmed after negotiations with a barrister and journalist. Mr Gerald Schofield was freed 28 hours after he was taken prisoner.

Mr Alan Rayfield, the governor, said although Mr Schofield had been held prisoner and "metaphorically always had a knife at his throat", he had stood up remarkably well to the ordeal.

The two men who held Mr Schofield were moved to a segregation unit in the prison last night while Hampshire police consider charges. One of the men, John Bowden, ageed 26, is serving a life sentence of at least 25 years for murder, and the other, James Craig, aged 28, is serving four years for robbery.

Mr Schofield was reunited with his wife at their cottage in Sandown shortly after the seige ended. He said he felt "very tired and bloody relieved."

"For the first couple of hours I was not at all sure what they intended to do." Even during the final hours of the seige "there were some pretty nasty moments" as the trio listened to "irresponsible" radio bulletins.

During the seige, Bowden threatened to mutilate Mr Schofield, a threat which had to be taken seriously since Bowden mutilated his victim in 1980 before murdering him.

By yesterday morning several deadlines had passed without any action by the prisoners against the assistant governor, sandwiches and tea were passed in.

By this time, Mr Michael Mansfield, the barrister who defended Bowden last year was at the prison with other legal advisors and Mr Roger Beam, a journalist at the *Daily Mirror* who had taken one of the calls Bowden made from Mr Schofield's office.

For 25 minutes Mr Mansfield spoke to Bowden before the prisoners surrendered their knives and made statements

Bowden is unhappy about his hopes of appeal against conviction, due to take place within two months. McCaig wants to be moved to a Scottish prison.

Asked about the grievances Mr Mansfield said later that there had been misunderstandings. McCaig was allowed to see his former-wife.

Later Mr Rayfield, said there would be an investigation into any breaches of security, including the question of the knives used during the siege.

The jail system, page 2

SDP fails to score in local elections

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Social Democrats won only two out of 58 local council by-election seats fought in the last half of 1982, according to a survey published in this week's *New Statesman*. That result compares with 28 seats won by the SDP's Liberal allies in 99 by-election contests at district, borough, city and county level.

Mr Peter Kellner, the weekly magazine's political editor, said yesterday that the Social Democrats has fallen behind in the number of seats contested on their side of the Alliance partnership. Between October 1981 and last May, both parties had been fighting a comparable number of seats. But the *New Statesman's* analysis of votes cast between July and December, in 82 three-cornered local authority by-elections, showed that the Alliance still had everything to fight for. Of 165,847 votes cast, the Conservatives polled 60,546 (36.5 per cent), Labour 54,653 (33 per cent), the Alliance 46,773 (28.2 per cent) and others 3,875 (2.3 per cent).

It would appear that in spite of the trends indicated by national opinion polling, the Alliance vote has been holding up in local elections while the Conservatives have slipped. The magazine analysis for 171 by-election contests held between July and December last year is:

Parties	Seats defended	Seats lost	Gained	Held now
C	65	15	17	67
Lab	65	11	10	64
Lib	25	11	14	28
SDP	0	0	2	2
Others	16	9	3	10

The Alliance therefore achieved a net gain of five seats, compared with a net gain of two for the Conservatives, a net loss of one seat for Labour and a loss of six for others.

The latest edition of *Liberal News*, the party newspaper, says today: "The support and enthusiasm generated before and after the formation of the Alliance with the SDP in June of 1981 and the triumphs at the parliamentary by-elections of Croydon and Crosby quickly died away and was at a pretty low ebb even when Roy Jenkins captured Glasgow Hillhead in March".

NEDC sees no future for weekly wage packet

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The traditional weekly pay packet, stuffed with notes and coins of the realm and whose exact contents, according to the popular myth, should be kept secret from the wife, is in imminent danger of becoming extinct.

Government ministers and trade union and industry leaders were fully in accord at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council in London that more rapid progress towards "cashless pay" would benefit society and reduce industry's costs.

According to the Confederation of British Industry, companies would save £300m to £400m a year if the nation switched from cash to cheque or credit transfer. And the winner, it said, would be the bank with the most up-to-date electronic equipment.

The NEDC was told by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer and a firm advocate of non-cash pay, that apart from security gains and cost savings the change would be a step towards unified status for workers.

Sir Geoffrey estimated that the proportion of employees paid in cash has fallen from more than 75 per cent in 1969 to 60 per cent in 1976 and 40 per cent last year.

In 1979, 13.5 million workers were paid in cash, representing 78 per cent of manual workers and 35 per cent of non-manual workers. Nearly all were paid weekly. The number now is put at 10 million.

Sir Geoffrey quoted a calculation by the banks that the average saving for employers would be £30 a year for each employee who switched from weekly cash pay

The council's deliberations revived arguments about the repeal of the Truck Acts 1831-40 and the Payment of Wages Act 1960 which insist that manual workers be paid in cash unless they agree individually to a change.

Employers regard the legislation as an obstacle to the eradication of cash, but the TUC sees no reason for a change in the law. Union leaders said yesterday that any change should be handled through collective bargaining and that their members should not bear the cost.

Danish call for fish crisis talks

Denmark last night called for an urgent meeting on the fisheries crisis in Brussels today with Britain (Ian Murray writes from Brussels). Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, proposed that Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, fly to Brussels for the meeting and that it should be attended by Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission.

Lurie, page 4

Kirk due today, page 2

Non-striker to fight his case

Mr William Reed, aged 64, a Derby rail fitter, who ignored last summer's national railway strike and carried on working, is to explain his case tomorrow to officials of the National Union of Railwaymen (our Derby Correspondent writes).

Meanwhile, Mr Thomas Ham, president of the NUR, has said that Mr Reed and others were blacklegs. NUR members were appalled at the decision taken by some railmen to ignore the national rail strike on June 28, he said. "If it had been left in my hands, I would have applied somthing more severe. They could have been suspended from the union, but they have not been suspended. They have only been stopped from holding office in the union. I was in favour of stronger action."

Mr Reed a NUR member for more than thirty years, who has resigned from the union, said yesterday: "The men at the Etches Park depot, where I work, are holding a meeting today to see how much support there is for me.

"There could be 200 behind me here in Derby, and railwaymen all over the country are supporting my stand".

Mr Charlie Turnock, the NUR assistant general secretary, is to attend a union branch meeting in Derby tomorrow to discuss Mr Reed's resignation with him.

Climbers lost on Ben Nevis

Hopes were fading last night after an extensive search on Ben Nevis, Inverness-shire, for two climbers from Northern Ireland reported overdue after setting out on Tuesday to climb to the 4,406ft summit.

From early morning a 20-strong Lochaber mountain rescue team with tracker dogs and assisted by a Sea King helicopter from RAF Kinloss searched a wide area in torrential rain

Eviction attempt on peace women

Newbury District Council is pressing ahead with its attempt to evict women peace campaigners from Greenham Common and hopes to lodge the file with the High Court in London next week, Mr Brian Thetford, the chief executive, said yesterday.

Meanwhile Thames Valley Police have announced an inquiry into the behaviour of their men during the blockade of the base after the mass demonstration last month.

Policeman hurt in ambush

A reserve policeman who was off duty escaped death yesterday, but was wounded in both arms, when he was ambushed as he arrived at the timber yard in Londonderry where he works.

Five shots were fired from an automatic weapon in a parked van. The man was taken to the Altnagelvin Hospital, where his condition was said to be fair.

Offer rejected

About 3,000 West Midlands water workers, members of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, have voted by five to one against the employers' 4 per cent offer.

Home buyers face higher tax because of staff cuts, union says

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Millions of home owners will face higher tax bills next year after reductions in the mortgage rate because staff shortages at the Inland Revenue have meant that back tax has not been collected, the main tax union claimed last night.

Officials of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation said that up to five million people who have mortgages will have to pay extra tax next year of between £100 and £200 each because their tax codings were not adjusted to take account of two reductions in the building societies' interest rates.

The two-stage 3.5 per cent cut in interest rates last year would mean that a new borrower with a £20,000 mortgage would pay an extra £200 in tax next year. The increased tax for people who have held mortgages for several years would be lower.

Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary of the federation, said that it was a tragedy, with the current levels of unemployment, that the revenue staff was being cut to such an extent that tax adjustments could not be made.

He was speaking as it was learnt that the Inland Revenue is to take on up to 300 casual staff over the next three months to handle the extra Pay-as-you-earn work that will be necessary to prepare for changes in the way tax relief on mortgages is calculated from next April.

Mr Christopher said that the Inland Revenue had been hiring casual clerical staff in recent months at a rate that would provide between 1,000 and 2,000 permanent jobs. "The permanent jobs are not being created because of the Government's purely political decision to get down the numbers of civil servants", he said.

The temporary staff will carry out preparatory work for changes in codings to take account of future mortgage payments, which will be made net of tax with the revenue recouping the tax from building societies.

The new arrangement will apply only to people with mortgages of less than £25,000; those with bigger mortgages will continue making gross payments and claiming tax relief.

A spokesman for the Inland Revenue said last night that the decision not to change tax codings when the mortgage rate was reduced in September and November was not influenced by staffing levels. He said the view was taken that it would be a waste of resources because there were further prospective cuts in the rate.

He confirmed that the extra casual staff were to be employed but denied that there could be scope for further full-time jobs.

"A thousand may seem a lot on a annual basis, but these people are being recruited to do work that will not be necessary after the tax codings have been revised", he said.

The federation announced yesterday that it was employing a firm of management consultants to make recommendations on how to change the union's structure and organization so that it becomes more effective.

In a move that could throw the federation into conflict with the rest of the union movement, EPIC, an industrial communications company, will conduct a survey among 5,000 of the union's 60,000 members over the next three months before reporting to the union executive on issues such as the use of ballots, elections of union officers and more participation by rank and file members.

That will be the first time a TUC affiliated union has gone to a private firm to seek advice about changes in its organization. Traditionally unions seek the assistance of industrial relations experts in the academic field to undertake the research work.

The total cost of the exercise is likely to be about £50,000 and the union plans to hold a conference before the end of the year to decide what changes to make. Mr Christopher, who is a member of the TUC General Council, said that he hoped other unions would have no objection to the use of management consultants.

Contrasting with the gleaming steel and polyurethane of many of the exhibits at the Boat Show, which opens to the public today at Earls Court, in London, is the work of two woodcarvers, Norman Gaches (left) and Jack Whitehead, seen with their latest creation, a two-ton replica of the figurehead of the nineteenth-century ironclad battleship HMS Warrior.

The new figurehead should be completed by the end of April, when it will be fixed on to the bows of the Warrior, which is being completely refurbished before going on display in Portsmouth dockyard. (Photograph: John Voos.)

Science report

Mystery of Saturn's methane ocean

By the Staff of "Nature"

Titan, a moon of Saturn and the second largest one in the solar system, may be swimming under a methane ocean 1,200ft deep, Carl Sagan, the American planetologist, and a colleague have concluded.

Dr Sagan and Dr Stanley F Dermott of the Laboratory for Planetary Studies, Cornell University, began with some initially disappointing observations of Titan made by the Voyager 1 spacecraft. Voyager 1 passed within 4,000 miles of the moon (little more than one Titan diameter) on 12 November, *1980* – *but* found it entirely obscured by haze.

However, the Voyager missions were not just about pictures; many other kinds of measurement were made, and Sagan and Dermott were able to conclude from some of those that Titan probably has a deep, uniform methane ocean.

In particular, Voyager 1 indicated that the surface temperature of Titan was about -168°C, between the melting point (-182°C) and boiling point (-155°C) of methane at the Titan surface atmospheric pressure (which is 60 per cent higher than that on Earth); and it showed that the atmosphere probably contains about 6 per cent methane.

This methane vapour probably arises from a source on the surface, and given the temperature and pressure, the surface methane will be liquid. If so, how deep is the ocean?

Sagan and Dermott estimate that the planet should produce a tide about 30ft high each time Titan orbits it. These tides would cause friction between the moon and the ocean; and this friction would absorb energy from the moon's orbit around Saturn.

In time, Sagan and Dermott say, the moon should move into an orbit in which the tides are reduced to zero. However, since this has not yet happened, the tidal friction must be very low. In a shallow ocean, tidal currents are faster and friction higher than in a deep ocean.

So either Titan has no ocean at all (in which case the atmospheric methane would be difficult to explain) or it has a deep one. Detailed calculations suggest that the ocean must be more than 1,200ft deep. And on that basis Titan has a reservoir of natural gas that is 200 times as great as on Earth.

One more measurement would confirm the presence of the ocean – a high precision measurement of the radar reflectivity of the surface. This might be done next time Titan (along with Saturn) is *at it closest to Earth, in the* mid-1990s.

Source: *Nature* vol 300 p 731 (23 December, 1982)

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Council will fight Anderson takeover

Strathclyde Regional Council is to mount a campaign to block the takeover of Anderson Strathclyde, the Scottish mining and engineering group, by Charter Consolidated.

The campaign will be launched on Monday, when local authority leaders in central Scotland and trade union officials attend a meeting convened by the Strathclyde council.

Anderson Strathclyde has made a £20m takeover bid for the National Mine Service Company, the US mining equipment manufacturer.

Mr Dick Stewart, the leader of Strathclyde council, said: "We were at the forefront of the fight to save Ravenscraig and we will be at the forefront of this battle as well. We are totally opposed to a takeover of the Scottish company for fear that jobs could be threatened."

The Government approved the takeover despite a 4–2 recommendation against it by the Monopolies commission. On Tuesday Professor Andrew Bain, the economist, resigned from the commission in protest.

● Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP president, said in a speech at Renfrew, near Glasgow, last night that the Government's decision was wrong because it removed the control of and important company from Scotland which was "becoming a branch economy of corporations owned and controlled from outside". (Anthony Bevins writes)

Kirk trawler due off coast today

By John Young in London and Christopher Follett in Copenhagen

A confrontation between Mr Kent Kirk, the militant Danish fishermen's leader, and British vessels is expected today amid growing signs of disapproval of his action by his fellow Danes.

Meanwhile, Denmark was reported to have asked West Germany, which began its six month's presidency of the EEC on January 1, to call an urgent meeting of British, Danish and West German foreign ministers in Brussels today to try to solve the fisheries dispute.

Earlier, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, had appealed to Denmark to accept the new community regulations. Nobody wanted confrontation, he said.

Gales have delayed the much publicized voyage, but Mr Kirk, who is also deputy leader of the Conservative Group in the European Parliament, expects to arrive off the Northumberland coast this morning. There he will court arrest by fishing for sprats within the British 12-mile limit.

● British Conservative MEPs yesterday received the advice of Mrs Margaret Thatcher that they should "play it cool" on the *future of Mr Kirk* (George Clark writes).

After a debate, in which only one or two MEPs demanded action against Mr Kirk, it was decided that he should continue as deputy leader.

The Parkhurst siege

Jail system 'eased too much'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The siege at Parkhurst will reinforce views widely held in the prison system that the present method of holding dangerous inmates is too lax.

C wing, the scene of the siege, was introduced as a relaxed refuge within the prison to reduce tension. On occasions when I have visited it, C wing contained sick prisoners who heard "voices", charming conversationalists who had killed suddenly and without warning, and once when I was there "the most dangerous man in the prison" – a prisoner who threatened a member of the staff in my presence.

Yet assistant governors in prisons have traditionally been accessible to prisoners without escort in the belief that trust is increased if they can talk frankly together. A senior governor, now at prison headquarters, told me he feared the Parkhurst incident could encourage similar hostage-taking.

A senior Parkhurst officer with 12 years' experience added yesterday: "We are still ordered to contain the prisoners within the jail, but otherwise they have much greater freedom to wander round the prison.

"Many of us believe that the assistant governor could never have been seized if the old restrictions of movement had still been in place."

Staff fears coincide with a belief that the "dispersal" system they are called on to operate nationally is a dangerous failure. The policy seeks to reduce the influence of top security prisoners by dispersing them among others.

But far from being reduced, their influence was increased, staff told me when I visited the top security wing at Wormwood Scrubs, in London, this week. They showed me where sections had become no-go areas.

The wing had been dominated by inter-group rivalries between London gangsters, the IRA, black prisoners and sex offenders. Now, although the groups still exist their influence has been reduced by limiting the numbers that are allowed to mix together in the wing.

Before a clamp-down by staff, prisoners ate together at tables in the lower landing, where gangsters had lackeys waiting on them and became known as "table four" because of where they sat.

Now they eat in their cells and association is more strictly controlled. Ring leaders, including a black power fanatic, have been posted out. There are no no-go areas.

Mr Ian Dunbar, the new governor of Wormwood Scrubs, will discover that most of his staff enforcing the dispersal policy are against it.

Over the years there has been repeated trouble, and sometimes full-scale riots, in most of the so-called dispersal prisons, including Parkhurst, the Scrubs, Albany, Hull and Gartree.

The age of the coach

By Our Transport Editor

Any big increase in British Rail commuter fares, – as much as 40 per cent – as suggested in the Serpell report, would lead to a big expansion in coach commuting, Surrey's biggest coach commuter firm said yesterday.

Epsom Coaches is already planning to expand its service next month with new routes to the West End to supplement existing services to the City from various Surrey towns, and the main reason is that fares are much cheaper, even at existing rail levels, a spokesman said.

A day return by coach costs £2, compared with £3.20 by rail; and a monthly season costs £32, compared with £52. The journey takes about half an hour longer, 90 minutes compared with 60; but many commuters are delivered closer to work than the railway terminal at Waterloo.

If Serpell ideas are followed, the rail fare could rise to £80, between two and three times the coach, and many more rail commuters would switch, Epsom Coaches believe.

● A "passengers' revolt" was forecast if British Rail increases fares as suggested, Mr Brian Kirsch, chairman of the National Association of Rail Passengers, said yesterday.

The Sizewell inquiry: 2

Safety doubt on US reactor

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

If everything had gone according to a plan drawn up more than twenty-five years ago, more than a third of Britain's electricity would by now be produced by nuclear power.

Instead, nuclear energy is making only a little more of a contribution, about 12 per cent, than it did in 1973. Yet the civil atomic energy programme has cost an estimated £2,500m in research and development. What went wrong?

That question underlines the public inquiry starting next week into plans by the Central Electricity Generating Board to build, for the first time in Britain, the controversial American type of pressurized water reactor, (PWR), station. It will be at Sizewell, on the Suffolk coast, at a cost of about £1,200m.

The switch from British to American reactor technology is not a new idea. The board tried to make the change in 1973, choosing to argue its case when the Government was preoccupied with the security of energy supply at a time when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raised oil prices and threatened production cuts.

But even under the shadow of Opec threats, the Government found proposals from the Board for 36 PWRs over 10 years rather excessive. Moreover, then as now the PWR was surrounded by the thorny issue of safety.

The main concern about PWR safety is the possibility of a catastrophic accident in which the steel pressure vessel containing the nuclear core would be fractured and its radioactive contents released.

The safety of a reactor depends on preventing the fuel from overheating. In a PWR that can happen within minutes if the cooling water is lost suddenly by a fracture, or by cooling pumps being cut off accidentally, as happened at Three Mile Island, in the United States.



Sir Walter Marshall: Promise of safeguards.

A fundamental advantage of gas-cooled reactors, the British technology, is that natural convection gives a margin of several hours to cope with an emergency where in a PWR only minutes are available.

The board's plans for safety are based on a philosophy called "defence in depth". The first line of that defence is to obtain high quality in the design and manufacture of components, and in operator training.

One attraction of PWR is that it can be largely factory built, whereas gas-cooled reactors involve more construction work on site. Factory building cuts costs and also provides tighter controls on the quality of components.

The second line is to assume that a variety of faults may occur, and then to ensure that the reactor can be brought automatically to a safe state even under those abnormal conditions.

Safety controls are duplicated and, on the Sizewell desin, sometimes triplicated. Furthermore, the Sizewell system is designed so that if equipment does become faulty the reactor is shut down automatically.

Objectors to the pressurized water system say a big difficulty arises in guaranteeing that all possible accident sequences have been considered, taking into account the complexity and size of a PWR. That argument leads instantly to the controversial subject of predicting risks.

The third line is to examine a range of extreme or unlikely faults, and then to design additional safeguards.

An example of that approach, for a supply of evergency cooling water for the nuclear core of a reactor after the loss of its normal supply, was outlined by Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the board, in a memorandum to a Commons select committee just before the Christmas recess.

He described three additional safety systems proposed for Sizewell.

The first consists of four reservoir tanks which would discharge borated water (boron is a good neutron absorber) to the reactor automatically when the normal water pressure fell below a certain level. It is said that two are sufficient

Second, four high-pressure safety injection pumps can be called on to pump water, also borated, from another large storage tank into the reactor. *Again, it is said, for safety one* pump would be effective.

The third item is another cluster of four pumps. But they are used normally to remove residual heat from the reactor. They can be switched instantly so that two pump large quantities of borated water into the reactor when it reaches lower pressures and the other two can spray water into the upper part of the containment.

Tomorrow: The alternatives.

Vaganian consolidates his lead

From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent Hastings

At the end of round 7 in the ICL Grandmaster chess tournament at Hastings the Soviet grandmaster Vaganian enjoyed a lead of 1½ points over the rest of the field with slightly more than half the tournament over.

He won an interesting and fluctuating struggle against the US grandmaster Ronald Henley in that round, and well deserved his strong lead for his enterprising and skilful play.

His fellow countryman, Tukmakov, had to be content with a draw with the Leicester grandmaster, Mark Hebden. Remarkably, Tukmakov has now drawn six games.

The Czechoslovak grandmaster Ftacnik came up to equal second place with the Israeli master Murei by winning a brief game of 21 moves over Plaskett, but Murei was lucky to draw what must have been a lost game against Nigel Short.

It was a good round for the home players, since the international grandmaster Jonathan Mestel had little difficulty in disposing of the Hungarian grandmaster Farago, and Paul Littlewood won well against the Yugoslav grandmaster Kovacevic.

Results in Round 7. Littlewood 1, Kovacevic 0, English opening, 55 moves: Tukmakov , Hebden , English opening, 45. Lein 0, Gurevich 1: Bird's opening, 39: Short , Murei , Petroff def. 56: Ftacnik 1, Plaskett 0, QP queen's Indian def. 21: Farago 0, Mestel 1, QP king's indian def. 40: Vaganian 1, Henley 0, Queen's pawn opening, 37.

Scores at the end of Round 7: Vaganian 6, Ftacnik and Murei 4 , Tukmakov 4, Mestel 3 and 1 postponed, Gurevich 3 , Hebden 3 and 1 postponed, Henley, Kovacevic, Littlewood, Plaskett and Short 3, Lein 2 Farago 1

Island SOS

The 20 islanders of Inishbofin, off co Donegal, who have been isolated since December 6 because of bad weather, have appealed to Dublin to fly in supplies.

Wounded man is hunted after arson attempt

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Police in North Wales were hunting last night for a wounded man after the discovery of an unsuccessful arson attempt on a cottage near Pwllheli, And in another attack a property near Aberystwyth was destroyed.

More than fifty holiday homes have now been attacked in the principality and police, who are appealing for confidential information, believe it is only a matter of time before someone is killed.

The latest attempt was discovered on Tuesday night by Mr Douglas Thompson, who has lived in the cottage at Beduan since November.

When he returned home he followed a trail of blood inside the cottage, which led to a crude incendiary device. Police immediately set up road blocks and searched houses.

Hospitals and local doctors were checked to establish whether they had treated a wounded person. It is thought that the arsonist cut himself badly when forcing an entry through a ground floor window.

The cottage is owned by a woman who now lives in Devon. It is understood she let the cottage to escape holiday home attacks.

In order to combat the arsonists Special Branch officers have placed bugging devices in remote telephone boxes and this method of surveillance has led to questions in Parliament. Many oranizations have claimed responsibility for the campaign against holiday homes which, they say, destroy Welsh-speaking communities by forcing up house prices.

Annan warning of risk in gallery policy

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

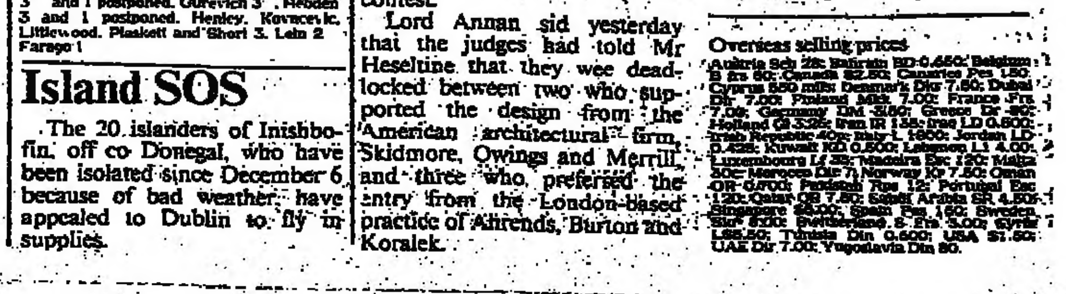
Lord Annan, chairman of the National Gallery trustees, said yesterday that he had given a warning last December of the danger of insisting on a clear winner in the Trafalgar Square architecture competition. The warning was given when Lord Annan and the four other competition judges met Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, avout the delayed result of the contest.

Lord Annan sid yesterday that the judges had told Mr Heseltine that they wee deadlocked between two who supported the design from the American architectural firm, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, and three who preferred the entry from the London-based practice of Ahrends, Burton and Koralek.

"It was the Secretary of State who pressd for a settlement", Lord Annan explained. "It was I who told him there was a risk in this". London Land Investment & Property Company, who supported the Skidmore entry, are to meet lawyers today to discuss how much compensation to claim from Mr Heseltine. They claim that he did not adhere to the rules in the competition brief.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 90; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.600; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.



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Open sale of spectacles and end to opticians' monopoly urged in report

By David Nicholson-Lord

Legislation to abolish the opticians' monopoly and permit the sale of simple spectacles without a prescription was recommended yesterday by the Office of Fair Trading (OFT). Glasses could be bought over the counter for as little as £5, the office suggests.

But its report, while declaring that the cost of private spectacles could be reduced by at least 15 per cent without affecting opticians' profits, found no evidence that the profits were excessive.

Concern over the price of spectacles and allegedly high profit margins led to the commissioning of the report by Mrs Sally Oppenheimer, then Consumer Affairs Minister, more than a year ago.

But although the report pinpoints wide variations in spectacle prices, it says the average profit at the end of 1981 ranged from £11,849 for a dispensing optician to £14,018 for an opthalmic optician in a large firm. The figure covers salaries before tax and interest deductions.

The office also calls for legislation to amend the restrictions on advertising and publicity, and castigates opticians for low efficiency leading to higher prices.

If smaller practices increased their tests, dispensations and other activities by 45 per cent, their prices could be cut by a further 18 per cent, or 28 per cent in the case of private charges, without affecting profits, it says.

The report drew immediate fire from opticians' representatives, who were strongly critical of the proposal to resume the unregistered sales of spectacles, a practice abolished when the Opticians' Act, 1958, came into force.

Mr Reginald Pine, general secretary of the Association of Optical Practitioners, said the proposal to allow the sale of spectacles by non-opticians, who would be "answerable to nobody", would put many people's health at risk.

"This is the first time that the OFT has looked into a health service profession and we are very concerned about this serious flaw in the exercise. The report is trade orientated and not health service oriented."

According to the OFT, up to 5 per cent of opticians' patients, or 400,000 people, might decide to buy off-the-peg spectacles, typically "magnifier" reading glasses.

Children should be excluded, it says, and an alternative suggested is for patients to take a prescription from an optician to be made up by an unregistered seller.

It acknowledges there is a risk for the minority of people suffering from eye diseases such as glaucoma, who would have no eye-test and might not be diagnosed, but for most buyers there would be a trade-off between cheapness and lack of "optimum" vision, it says.

Except for children, it adds, there is no evidence that the choice of incorrect spectacles can damage the eyes.

The restrictions on publicity, the office says, deny consumers information on the range and price of products, the location of opticians, opening hours, speed of dispensing, guarantees, specialist services and quality. Customers are thus deprived of the knowledge to make an informed choice.

Advertising and publicity would reduce prices and increase efficiency, the OFT says. A survey carried out for it by the Consumers' Association found variations of as much as £59, from £44 to £103, in the prices quoted by different opticians in the London area for the same prescription.

The Association of Optical Practitioners also accused the office of ignoring medical evidence provided, including a survey which found that 13 per cent of patients examined in an eye-test were referred to their doctors for treatment of glaucomas, cataracts and other disorders and 26 per cent were told they did not need glasses at all.

Leading article, page 11



Mr John and Mrs Sharon Dicks, of Church Crookham, Hampshire, have driven 5,000 miles since the premature birth of their triplets, Aimi, James and Emily, just before Christmas.

The babies were three months premature and as all the incubators at the Frimley Park Hospital, in Surrey, were in use, two of the children, James and Emily, were taken to the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, while Aimi was taken to St George's Hospital, in Tooting, south London.

For the first few weeks the couple made the 170-mile round trip from their home to see the children, who weighed just under 2lb each.

Then, to help them, the hospital authorities moved James and Emily to Tooting hospital. Mr Dicks said yesterday: "The hospitals were marvellous."

Later the triplets were returned to the Frimley Park Hospital, until they were fit to go home last weekend, on the day they were scheduled to be born.

"I knew about three weeks before they arrived that they would be triplets. But I did not know they would be born so soon", Mrs Dicks said.

Sotheby's ex-worker on fraud charge

Mrs Janet Rockell, a former receptionist at Sotheby's the art auctioneers was one of three people who ran a fraudulent "downmarket" version of the West End business a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Kings Auction Rooms, which operated from a base at the disused St Mark's Church, in Camberwell, south London, staged antique "roadshows" in 17 areas over six months, offering free valuations for art objects as a bait, Mr Graham Boal, for the prosecution, said. Many customers handed over items to be sold at the auction rooms.

"The story you are going to hear from 178 customers is that time and again they got neither their goods back nor their money", he said.

Mrs Rockell, aged 41, had worked as a receptionist in the valuation department at Sotheby's, and after 20 years in the antique business had a degree of expertise. "But when she came to describe herself to customers of Kings Auction Rooms, you may think that became somewhat exaggerated", Mr Boal said.

Mrs Rockell, of Sydenham Road, Sydenham, is on trial with Barry Hazel, aged 31, whose brainchild the auction rooms were said to be, and Nicholas Boyd, also 31, a man of "drive and good ideas".

Mrs Rockell, Mr Hazel, of Cooper's Close, Morley Street, Southwark, and Mr Boyd, of Arundel Mansions, Kelvedon Road, Fulham, deny conspiring between October, 1979, and April, 1980, to defraud persons who might be induced to place goods for auction with Kings Auctions Rooms.

The three went to the Isle of Wight, Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Margate, Herne Bay, Deal, Clacton, Westcliffe-on-Sea, Kidderminster, Oxford, Llanelli, Liverpool, Aberdeen and Carlisle.

The trial continues today.

Coroner's plea on New Year deaths

An inquest on the two women who died during New Year's Eve celebrations in Trafalgar Square in London was opened and adjourned until March 2 at Westminster coroner's court yesterday, when the coroner appealed for witnesses to write to him.

Miss Debbie Smith, aged 21, an au pair, of Tudor Way, Farnborough, Hampshire, was identified by her former employer and Mrs Joan Leary, aged 44, a receptionist, of Boundary Road, Woking, was identified by her mother.

Dr Paul Knapman, the coroner, said: "As the circumstances can be construed as being prejudicial to the health and safety of the public, I am obliged to summon a jury for this inquest. It is acceptable for any person who can give evidence to write directly to me."

letter, page 11

TV presenter on summons

Fern Britton, who this week started as joint presenter of the BBC 1 television programme *News after Noon*, has been summoned to appear before magistrates at Bodmin, Cornwall, on February 7 accused of driving with excess alcohol in her blood.

Miss Britton, aged 25, was involved in an accident in October. She is the daughter of Mr Tony Britton, the actor and her home is at St Dominick, Cornwall.

Postman loses job appeal

David Padfield, aged 60, a postman from Redland, Bristol, who was dismissed by the Post Office because his special calls on birthday children and old people made the mail up to 20 minutes late, has lost his appeal against dismissal for "diminished efficiency" despite a petition of support from 200 of his former customers.

"Often I was the only visitor elderly people ever had", he said.

Crusoe pilgrims

Mrs Ivy Jardine, of Lower Largo, Fife, and her son Allan, aged 20, a descendant of Alexander Selkirk, whose marooning on one of the Juan Fernandez islands, off the Chilean coast, in 1704 formed the basis for *Robinson Crusoe*, are to leave today to place a commemorative plaque on the island.

Detective bailed

Det Constable John Dougall, aged 40 of the Scotland Yard Flying Squad, who is accused of "planting" a shotgun to fabricate evidence against two men, was yesterday committed on bail from Horseferry Road court, to stand trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Second record year for heroin hauls

By Tony Samstag

For the second year in succession seizures of heroin by Customs and Excise set a record last year, with 176.34kg seized, representing a street value of £28.12m, the department announced yesterday.

Total figures for the past two years show that heroin seizures have more than trebled since 1980. "Greater flexible controls have enabled customs to concentrate resources in areas of known risk and have played an important part in this year's success", the department said, reflecting "improved detection techniques" rather than any flood of hard drugs into the country.

The number of specialist customs investigators dealing with heroin had been increased during the year.

For security reasons, customs will not discuss its "hit rate", that is the proportion of drugs intercepted to those reaching the streets, but Mr Peer Cutting, Chief Investigation Officer of Customs, yesterday recalled the Iranian heroin scare of several years ago, when the public assumed that the cities were awash in heroin while in fact, the "hit rate" was at least 90 per cent.

The Iranian supply has virtually dried up now, he added.

"I believe that we in the United Kingdom are countering the smugglers quite well, but we are sitting on a powder keg with a very short fuse", Mr Cutting said.

The Duckworth report on the misuse of drugs estimated last month that there could be as many as 40,000 drug addicts in Britain. Treatment is thought to cost at least £10m annually.

The Government has promised to make £2m available this year to local authorities, councils and voluntary bodies to deal with drug addiction.

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, subsequently called for tougher sentences, of between 12 and 14 years' imprisonment, for those convicted of importing large quantities of hard drugs.

Customs is reluctant to estimate "street prices" of drugs (except for prosecution purposes) because they are so variable; but by the department's own reckoning, seizures last year of all drugs had a combined value of £50,191,834, compared with £58,879,732 for the previous year.

DRUG SEIZURES IN KILOS

	1982	1981	Est 1982 street value	% change
Heroin	176	87	£28.1m	+102
Cannabis	16,005	24,188	£20.7m	−47
Cocaine	12	13.6	£1.1m	−11.5
Morphine	2.2	5.9 (+10,000 tablets)	£164,550	−63
Amphetamine (powder only)	2.1	8.2	£42,480	−74
Opium	16.2	9.9	£81,075	+63.5

Most figures have been rounded off to nearest unit or tenth

Police records led son to long lost father

From Our Correspondent, Exeter

A police cadet who spent a year trying to trace his father was about to give up when he ran a criminal record computer check and found him within 15 seconds.

Mr Carl Mullins, aged 17, has now been reunited with his father for the first time since he was nine months old.

"It's a bit embarrassing to learn your father has a record when you are in the force, but it was worth is to find him", Mr Mullins, of New Cross, south London, said.

His father, aged 37 and also named Carl, said at his home in Honiton, Devon: "I had a slight brush with the law last year for the first time in my life. I never dreamt it would lead to a reunion with my son. He is a fine lad, everything I would want a son to be.

"I was a merchant seaman when I last saw him. When I returned from the sea I found my wife had left me for one of my friends. I never say my son again and over the years I completely lost touch with my old family."

The son has now left the Metropolitan Police and plans to stay with his father before joining the Parachute Regiment.

Dearer houses forecast

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

House prices are expected to rise during the next few months, but the increases are not likely to be of a boom proportions, according to the annual review of the property market by the Leeds Permanent Building Society.

"We expect a gradual increase in house prices, probably keeping in line with inflation", Mr Peter Hemingway, the society's chief general manager, said.

He sees little chance that prices, in the current climate, will pick up substantially, even with the mortgage rate being the lowest for four years.

The society estimates that house prices rose by about 4.6 per cent during 1982, a fall of about 2 per cent in real terms.

Fewer people, according to the review, are moving house in the present economic climate. Instead, it says, there has been a 50 per cent increase in additional loans for home improvement and extensions compared with the previous year.

Strippers of grounded ship declare their haul

The Devon "wreckers" who stripped the beached cargo ship Johanna have started to declare the items they removed after a warning from the Customs and Excise that they may face prosecution (Craig Seton writes).

The vessel ran aground at Hartland Point, North Devon, on New Year's Eve.

Mr Gordon Clayton, the collector of customs and excise for south-west England, said yesterday that the warning of prosecution had come as a "nasty shock" to people who thought they had traditional rights to remove property.

Mr Clayton would not comment on a report in *The Times* that Mr Kornelis Broekmuelen, the Dutch owner of the Johanna, planned to take legal action against the British Government to claim £500,000 for the loss of the ship, its cargo and property that was removed.

Mr Broekmuelen had alleged that government agencies had failed to safeguard the 960-tonne vessel and claimed the people who had swarmed aboard, taking anything they could move, had made it a wreck.

Rapist may be escaped prisoner

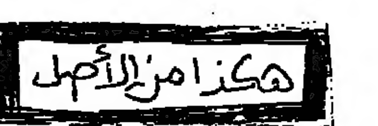
From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

West Yorkshire police appealed yesterday to prostitutes, courting couples, hotel and boarding house keepers in their hunt for a man with a Scottish accent who abducted a young Leeds mother on Monday night, raped her in a lonely spot on the outskirts of Leeds, bound her hand and foot and pushed her into the Leeds-Liverpool Canal. She escaped drowning.

Police believe the man might be an escaped prisoner or mental patient or one on leave from a prison or mental institution. That emerged yesterday after police considered the evidence of a rape victim at Bradford last month who, like the Leeds woman, was attacked, bound and carried off in her own car. On that occasion the man, speaking with a pronounced Scottish accent, told his victim he disliked prostitutes.

Det Supt John Stainthorpe, heading the inquiries, said that Monday night's attacker told the Leeds woman things that suggested he could be an escaped prisoner or mental patient. He appealed for anyone knowing the man to come forward.

Mr Stainthorpe said yesterday: "This has no connexion with the Yorkshire Ripper and I do not consider this man is trying in any way to emulate the Yorkshire Ripper". The serious crimes squad at Edinburgh is helping inquiries.



Tadworth children put their case

By Kenneth Gosling

Vincent Bick is a thin, quiet, intelligent boy of 16 from Battersea, in south-west London, who like most people is unused to the glare of publicity.

So when Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, visited Tadworth Court Children's Hospital, where the boy is a patient, yesterday, the boy sat to one side while the minister balanced a pair of tiny tots on his knees for photographs.

The boy suffers from cystic fibrosis, which means he cannot walk very far; but yesterday he made the effort and reached the physiotherapy department on his own.

Mr Clarke was paying his first visit to Tadworth Court, in Surrey, part of the Great Ormond Street group, which has been under threat of closure for the past 12 months as part of a plan to save £1.4m a year.

He promised staff and parents at the hospital that he will give his decision within a month.

Various schemes to save Tadworth Court, which provides a unique service for terminally sick children, have been put to him. There was an unanswerable case, Mr Clarke said, for keeping that kind of service.

The question was where it should be provided, since Tadworth Court and Queen Mary's Children Hospital, at Carshalton, four miles away, were both half empty.

He spent two hours touring the hospital and later went to Queen Mary's. Among the people he met was Mr Tim Yeo, director of the Spastics Society, which is heading a group of voluntary organizations offering detailed proposals for administering Tadworth Court outside the Great Ormond Street group.

"We could do it", Mr Yeo said, "with a guarantee of £750,000 a year. We want a three-year guarantee and during that period we would try to get local authority social service departments to sponsor local children in respite care here at Tadworth Court."

Mr Clarke also met members of the staff action group which wants a public inquiry to examine what they claim has been the deliberate starving of Tadworth for funds.

There has been little maintainance and replacement of laundry equipment, they say, staff have had to buy their own curtains for the nurses' home, and no new equipment for the wards has been provided by Great Ormond Street for six years.

In addition to the pressure form the groups campaigning to save Tadworth Court, Mr Clarke will have been impressed by the courage of individual patients such as Vincent Bick, who has developed an interest in breeding canaries.

The loss of Tadworth Court, he told the minister, would be dreadful.

Mrs Elizabeth Pratt, senior physiotherapist, said: "It would be a terribly sad thing to happen. Most of the children are cronically ill, and I am afraid they are regarded as not so important as children who have a serius illness but are likely to recover and lead normal lives.

"It is not only the place, it is the spirit here. Children who are dying are wonderful to work with and these children accept it incredibly well. They die awfully well."

● Appeals are to be made to the Health Minister in the spring to enable the Mildmay Mission Hospital, in Shoreditch, east London, to carry on its work begun more than a century ago.

The hospital's support group is protesting about a decision to terminate the hospital's service to the local community because of lack of funds.



Mr Kenneth Carke, the Minister for Health, speaking yesterday to two patients at Tadworth Court, Lawrence Brice and Caroline Smith (Photograph: Barry Beattie).

Three killed in Indian election clashes

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi

Three people were killed in fighting as millions of Indians voted in three states elections yesterday. In the most important of the polls a film star of 60 was giving Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, one of her toughest political battles.

While polling was for the most part peaceful there were incidents in the north-eastern state of Tripura, where three people were killed in a clash; in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, where a candidate was injured in a bomb explosion; and in the neighbouring state of Karnataka, where a crowd was broken up by police using staves.

The election in Andhra Pradesh was a crucial test of Mrs Gandhi's popularity and the strength of her Congress (I) Party. Her style of political management was also on trial.

Mrs Gandhi is always energetic at elections, but this time she ran a particularly gruelling and expensive campaign. An opinion poll forecast a victory with a reduced majority in the 294-seat Andhra Pradesh Assembly, but her party became increasingly anxious about the popularity of their main opponent, Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao, a hero of the Telegu language cinema for 30 years.

He made a career of playing Hindu gods and is so strongly identified with them that to many people he has become a kind of god himself. Election posters show him in ornate heavenly costume.

A newspaper cartoon summed up the battle by depicting him as a god in a chariot attacking Mrs Gandhi in her Congress fortress. The caption read: "His divine lordship versus the Empress of India."

Mr Rama Rao is a focus of discontent in a state ruled by the Congress Party for 35 years. He appeals to regional resentment of Delhi rule, harnessing the annoyance that people feel about the way Mrs Gandhi has foisted her own men on the state as chief ministers.

The sudden eruption of a film star as a political threat has shaken Congress leaders. Defeat for Mrs Gandhi would be sensational, but whatever the result it is likely to affect the way the party runs state administrations and will have a bearing on Mrs Gandhi's choice of date for a general election.

Candidates loyal to Mrs Maneka Gandhi, the Prime Minister's estranged daughter-in-law, fought in five of the Andhra Pradesh constituencies. Although Maneka sometimes appeared on Mr Rama Rao's platform, it was the film star who was the main attraction.

The 4-year-old girl labourers

From Our Own Correspondent Delhi

Between 3am and 5am every day thousands of Indian children, aged between four and 15, are roused from their beds, packed into buses and driven to work in factories. After a 12-hour day they are driven back to their villages, exhausted.

Their working conditions are inhuman, a report by the Indian People's Union for Civil Liberties, says. Their food and rest needs are neglected and many of them are unhealthy and weak.

India has a very large child labour force, no precise figures exist, but a survey carried out 10 years ago counted more than 16 million working children under the age of fifteen.

The civil liberties group investigated the working conditions of children in the match and firework factories of the southern state of Tamil Nadu, which employ 100,000 people, including 45,000 children.

There is a racket in the doctor's certificates needed to clear children for work. The youngest child found at work was aged under four, and girls outnumber boys by three to one. Employers say that they prefer children to adults because their fingers are nimble. Children under 10 can earn two rupees (12p) a day. Older children can earn up to 42p a day.

The report says that working conditions in both match and firework factories are unsafe. In 1981, 32 people, including six children, died in a firework factory explosion. Six children were burnt to death in a cracker factory last year. Smaller incidents are often covered up.

Factories employ agents in the villages to recruit children and ednsure that they are awake when the buses call in the night. The report talks of buses packed with 200 children. Travelling time and long working hours keep them away from home for 15 hours a day.

Such exploitation is illegal, but the report says: "The degrading and hazardous working conditions are justified as a necessary evil in a country like ours," meaning that the children make a vital contribution to family earnings.

Six years ago, the Government set up a commission to investigate child labour. Its report, said to be very critical, was never published.

Lee Kuan Yew: Need for sparring partners.

Lee changes view on opposition

From David Watts
Singapore

For more than a year Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, and his People's Action Party (PAP) have ridiculed and belittled the Singapore Parliament's only Opposition member.

Opposition politics, according to the PAP, was at best a time-consuming nuisance, at worst a front for radicals intent on sinking the ship of state. But now Mr Lee appears to have had a change of heart.

He does not think any more of Mr "Ben" Jeyaretnam, the Workers' Party Opposition Member of Parliament, than he did a year ago but he has decided like many Singaporeans that Opposition politics is not such a bad thing after all. PAP members, he believes, need "sparring partners" to keep them fit and agile.

"I have come to the conclusion", Mr Lee said recently, "that we have to ensure that several better and more intelligent Opposition members are in Parliament."

This sudden reversal, which has left more than one minister looking foolish, is in part prompted by Mr Lee's ever-present concern to find a successor for himself. He says he will stand down at the end of the decade. His Government has been in power since 1959 and its leaders with the exception of Mr Lee, who is 59, are in their sixties. Moreover, of the top seven figures in the Government he is the only one born in Singapore.

At independence Singapore had drawn its talent from an array of countries over the previous 100 years – India, Sri Lanka, China, Malaysia and Indonesia not to mention the Europeans.

The two-and-half-million strong catchment area of Singapore can only produce a handful of men each year to match Mr Lee's requirements with the requisite academic achievements and experience.

Other ideas are that PAP might not contest certain constituencies so that an opposition could win, or allowing some electorates to choose two MPs of whom one would be from the opposition.

Mr Lee's decision to encourage some form of opposition is not entirely new. It was being considered in the higher ranks of the PAP before Mr Jeyaretnam's by-election victory in October 1981. But after that the idea of an Opposition was again discounted. Now Mr Lee, pragmatic as ever, appears to be trying to prevent the Opposition winning too much public sympathy in the David and Goliath contest with the PAP.

Better a circumscribed Opposition, which might produce some talent, than one feeding on frustration and jealousy. In legislation the ruling party has made numerous changes to meet complaints by Mr Jeyaretnam though they resolutely deny it.

With uncertain economic times ahead, Mr Lee no doubt has perceived that there were likely to be many more Opposition candidates standing in the future. Better to head them off now.

Quite what form the Opposition will take is not clear.

Exam win for rebel parents

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Rebel parents staging a sit-in at a Croxteth Comprehensive School, in Liverpool, since last summer claimed a victory yesterday with a ruling that their children will be allowed to sit external examinations.

The Liverpool Council had blocked plans for pupils to take CSE and O levels this summer. But the education committee chairman has reversed the decision saying the pupil's interests should come before the political argument surrounding the sit-in. About thirty pupils will take the examinations in June.

Parents who protested against plans to close the school run a free community school. The council says the sit-in is illegal.

The parents will apply for the school to be approved as an examination centre. They have until March to convince the Joint Matriculation Board, but if they fail the council say it will find another school where the children can take their examinations.

Meanwhile the parents have launched an appeal for £1,000 to pay for the forthcoming spring term fuel bills.

Defence papers retained

Atomic power policy remains secret

By Peter Hennessy and David Walker

The 1952 defence review, second of the seven conducted since 1945, failed to appear at the Public Record Office this week, and is fated indefinitely to remain classified. It marked Britain's emergence as an atomic power and was the first draft of deterence theory, which remains official policy today.

Britain's first atomic bomb was detonated off the coast of Australia in October. Two months earlier, the Vulcan aircraft, the means of delivering it to the Russian heartland, completed its maiden flight.

Thirty years ago the air ministry believed it to be the most advanced bomber in the world. Three weeks ago a Vulcan returned to RAF Waddington, near Lincoln, after its last mission.

The Chiefs of Staff, commissioned by Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, undertook a review of global strategy in the spring of 1952 in great secrecy. Though the Joint Intelligence Committee judged global war to be "by and large . . . unlikely" for the next two years, the chiefs, dominated by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, the father of the V bomber force, emphasized the need for greater exertion to win the cold war. The method for achieving this was to build up a British atomic strike capability to complement the United States strategic force.

An intelligence assessment prepared by the chiefs' joint planning staff in December, 1952, marked "for UK eyes only", talked of the Kremlin's difficulty in "protecting the vast land mass of Russia from such an attack.

Articulating a philosophy echoed by later chancellors of the Exchequer during the defence reviews of 1957, 1965, 1968, 1974 and 1981, Mr R A Butler warned the Cabinet on November 5 "to remain a great power we must first of all have economic strength.

Like all defence ministers after them, the First Lord of the Admiralty and secretaries of state for war and air replied on November 6 that a further cut of £75m, for which Mr Butler was asking, would dangerously weaken the fighting strength of the Armed Forces.

Baby girl left on doorstep

Essex police yesterday were seeking the mother of a two-hour-old baby girl found abandoned on the doorstep of a house at Ashingdon Road, Rochford. The baby's cries awoke Mr Noel and Mrs Grace James, who found the baby in the porch wrapped in tea towels.

Mrs James kept her warm with a blanket and hot water bottle until an ambulance arrived. Last night the baby, weighing 5lb 2oz, was "comfortable" in an incubator at the maternity unit of Rochford Hospital. Nurses named her Victoria because Mr and Mrs James live near the Victory public house.

Hospital care unit reopens

The special care unit at Bristol Maternity Hospital was working normally yesterday, after an 11-week closure because of an outbreak of a rare bacterial infection. The unit was shut on October 15 after a seven-day-old boy died from Serretia Marescens, which causes respiratory illnesses. A baby girl who died from a stomach disorder was also found to be infected.

Lifeboats save more lives

The number of lifeboat calls continued to rise in 1982, according to provisional figures issued yesterday by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

There were 3,059 lifeboat launches, an average of more than eight a day, and 1,145 lives were saved, an average of more than three a day. In 1981 there were 2,841 launches and 1,017 lives saved.

Cable cars for Matlock Bath

Councillors in West Derbyshire have rejected the advice of the regional director of roads and approved a plan for a £750,000 cablecar that will soar 150 feet over the A6 at Matlock Bath.

The director said the cars would distract drivers. Ten local residents also complained that passengers would be able to spy into their homes. A council planning committee approved the proposal unanimously.

Extradition plea ruled out

The director of a Norwegian-based oil construction company charged with defrauding the Norwegian Government of £700,000 walked free from Bow Street court, in London, yesterday because of a legal mix-up.

The Norwegian Government wanted Mr Allen Wagley aged 55, of Aberdeen extradited from Britain to face charges of tax fraud, but under international law such offences are not extraditable.

Crew saved

A dutch coaster's crew of six was rescued yesterday by the trawler Scottish Maid, as she drifted towards rocks off the South Devon coast. The Francisca, which had broken down two miles off Rame Head, was towed into Plymouth.

Loans plan protest by students

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

Students are reacting angrily to the leaked proposals for a mixed loans-grants scheme to be included in the next Conservative election manifesto, and yesterday they wrote to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, to tell him so.

Mr Neil Stewart, president of the National Union of Students, in a letter to the minister said that the scheme being suggested to replace the current grants system combined all that was bad in the grants system with all that was bad about student loans.

He wondered how the Department of Education and Science was going to overcome the difficulties of administering a scheme which would give students half of their maintenance income in the form of a grant and half in the form of a loan.

"It is made worse by the fact that you will also have to maintain the current administration of grants and the calculation of parental contribution."

The proposals, which are expected to be accompanied by a number of "sweeteners", including lowering the age at which students are independent and therefore entitled to a grant regardless of parental income, would not save the Government any money for five years or so.

Both Labour and Conservative ministers have been in favour of loans for different reasons. Mr Richard Crossman, when he was Education Secretary, did not see why a predominantly middle-class student body should be given grants in order that they could gain a higher education and therefore better paid jobs.

Battle still rages over fate of the CAP

Of all the EEC's many facets, agriculture has been the most controversial for British consumers and farmers alike. In the fourth of five articles by staff writers of The Times *to mark the tenth anniversary of British membership of the community, JOHN YOUNG, Agriculture Correspondent, looks at the pros and cons of the common agricultural policy.*



The central dominating and inescapable component of the European Economic Community is its common agricultural policy (CAP): For the fundamentalists, those who were in it from the beginning, it is the bedrock on which everything else rests and which can be disturbed only at the risk of the whole structure collapsing.

For the less wholeheartedly committed, those supporters of a broader political and economic unity, whose persuasive oratory took Britain into Europe 10 years ago, the CAP is a decidedly rickety, leaking structure in dire need of overhaul. But they are optimistic enough to believe that, suitably amended, it can be made the foundation of a more enlightened overall approach.

For opponents, the CAP is the EEC. Wasteful, inefficient and immoral, it devours the Community budget; its share of total spending, having declined from four-fifths to a mere two-thirds, is once more inexorably increasing.

What then is this CAP, do we need it, and is there any alternative? It is essentially a system of guaranteed prices for most but by no means all of the Community's principal agricultural products, which are established by annual negotiations and which are intended to protect European producers against the vacillations of the world market and thereby promote self-sufficiency.

It is motivated, too, by the acceptance that productive farmland is a priceless permanently renewable natural resource; by a desire to avoid a repetition of the bankruptcies of the 1930's depression; and by the political need to placate the rural population.

The last of these has assumed gradually less importance as the numbers of those directly dependent on agriculture for their living has declined. The most ardent advocates of the CAP are the peasant farmers of Italy, southern France, Ireland and, more recently, Greece; their voice will be strengthened if and when Spain and Portugal are admitted.

In contrast, Denmark and the Netherlands, although food production is vital to their economies place far less reliance on CAP protection than on their superlatively organized agro-industries.

Arguments against the CAP are formidable. Not only does it place huge demands upon Community funds, but it encourages surpluses which nobody wants or is prepared to buy except at subsidized prices.

From farmers the main criticism of the CAP is that it is unbalanced and discriminatory. Important sectors like poultry and horticulture receive no protection at all, and livestock production as a whole suffers from disproportionately high cereal prices

The National Farmers' Union (NFU), while officially championing the CAP, privately admits that many of its members are disenchanted. Pig farmers, for example, faced with the curious anomaly of guaranteed prices for pork but not for bacon, recently made it clear that they thought their interests were being ignored.

Outright opposition to the CAP has forged a curious alliance between politicians like Mr Enoch Powell, on the right, and Mr Norman Buchan, Shadow spokesman on agriculture, on what would probably be termed the soft left. Their collective view of its anomolies and distortions was recently expressed with great force and eloquence by Mr Richard Body, Conservative MP for Holland with Boston, in a book which Mr Powell described in *The Times* as "a pearl among political pamphlets . . . brave and sincere."

In *Agriculture: The Triumph and the Shame,* Mr Body denounces not only the CAP but the whole principle of financial support for agriculture which, he says, over the years has drained away thousands of millions of pounds which might have been invested in new industries.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, recently described the book as "riddled with fundamental fallacies".

The answer to those who believe that it is as misguided to subsidize agriculture as it is to continue pouring public money into steel or the car industry is that farmers would simply not survive otherwise.

The alternative to the CAP is thus a return to a system of deficiency payments, which compensates farmers for prices which are lower than their costs of production. Such a system would have the advantage of reducing prices to the consumer but, according to Mr Christopher Tugendhat, a vice-president of the EEC Commission, it would cost British taxpayers at least £2,000m a year.

The one great advantage of the CAP is that, by encouraging farmers to become vastly more productive, it has increased our food self-sufficiency to around 75 per cent.

Next: The search for European union.

Links at stake, page 10



Storms add to southern Africa drought disaster

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Prayer has come too late to save large areas of Southern Africa from the ravages of the worst drought since records were first kept 68 years ago.

Yesterday, special church services for rain were held throughout South Africa. Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, called for a national day of prayer last week in response to a request from the Dutch Reformed Churches. He said that if rain fell earlier, South Africa should still pray in thanksgiving.

In some areas heavy thunderstorms have broken during the past few days. In the Kruger National Game Park where hundreds of antelope, wildebeest and other grazing animals have been dying of thirst, rivers are again in flood.

But elsewhere the storms have brought disaster as well as relief. At Delmas, an Eastern Transvaal town, nearly 5 in of rain fell in one hour at the weekend. Flash floods caused more than £60,000 damage and 100,000 week-old chickens were drowned when storm waters inundated battery buildings.



Virtually the whole of South Africa, with the exception of the Natal coastal belt and the Western Cape region is affected by the drought. The neighbouring territories of Swaziland, Botswana and Namibia are similarly affected.

Spokesmen for agricultural cooperatives in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal provinces said yesterday that more than one million tons of maize – the stable food of Africans – had so far been lost because of drought.

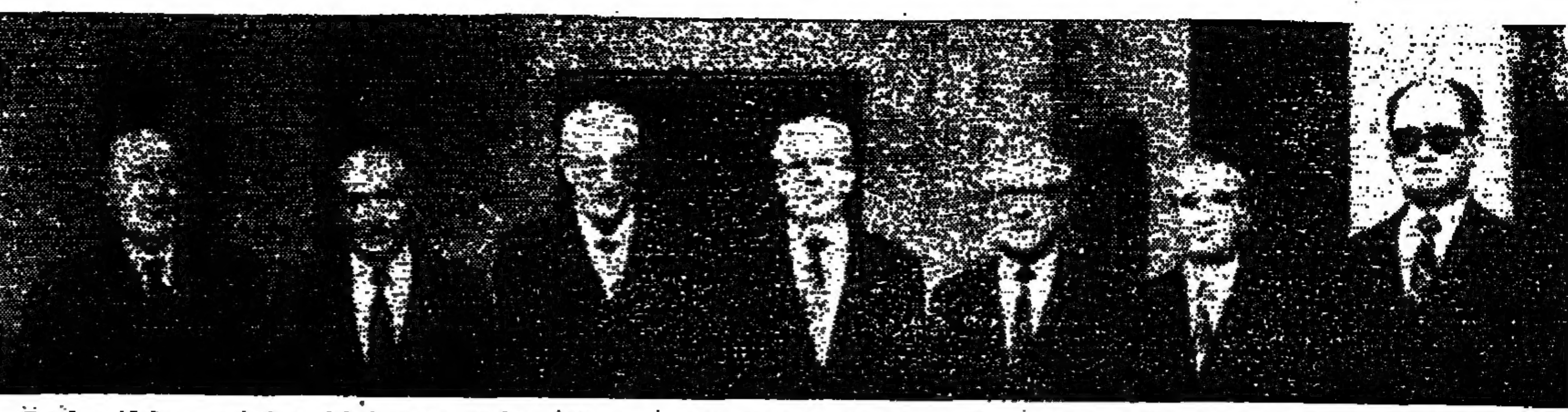
A spokesman said: "This has been the driest year since records were begun in 1915. According to our figures, 60 per cent of the maize crop in the area is stunted."

South Africa has a stockpile of maize and exports a considerable quantity of its surplus, at prices lower than farmers are paid for producing it.

The drought probably means that it will have little maize to export and will have to draw on the stockpile to fill domestic requirements. Farmers already faced with a 13 per cent increase in the price of fertilizer from January 1 will certainly demand extra subsidies to make up for their reduced output, a request the Government which relies heavily on their political support cannont ignore.

The total result is that there will be a further vicious twist in the cost of living spiral which increased by 14 per cent last year and at least 12 per cent was projected for this year.

At present, over most of South Africa, there is hardly a cloud in sight.



Leaders of the pact (left to right): Janos Kadar of Hungary, Tidor Zhivkov of Bulgaria, Yuri Andropov of the Soviet Union, Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia, Erich Honecker of East Germany, Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, and Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland, at the Prague summit

Vote shatters Black Alliance

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg

South Africa's Black Alliance which includes black, Coloured and Indian political interests, has been shattered by an overwhelming vote by the Coloured Labour Party to participate in the Government's proposed constitutional system which excludes South Africa's majority blacks from the legislative process.

The Labour Party is the dominant party among the country's 2.7 million Coloured population, a mainly Afikaans-speaking section which has been historically spurned by white South Africans.

The party was responsible for the collapse two years ago of the Coloured Representative Council a Body set up by the Government to give Coloureds a sham "parliament" of their own instead of the equal franchise they enjoyed until the Nationalist Government came to power.

At the Labour Party's conference in Eshowe, in Natal Province, there were only nine votes on Tuesday night, among more than 300 delegates, against dialogue with the Government on the constitutional plans.

The decision is a massive boost for the Government and for Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, who has pledged to consult Coloured and Indian leaders on the plans for reform but has adamantly maintained that the country's 18 million blacks will have no part in the new deal.

The Labour Party's vote came after Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zulu leader and head of the Black Alliance, warned delegates that acceptance of the Government's plan would make Coloureds "enemies in the eyes of black South Africans. He said that for Coloureds and Indians to accept proposals which excluded blacks from vital decision-making processes would be a "disaster for them and everybody". He rejected the notion that the proposals were a step in the right direction.

Reacting to the conference decision, Chief Buthelezi said yesterday: "I did my duty as chairman of the Black Alliance and also as an African leader of the largest recognized constituency in the country. Their decision did come as a surprise knowing as I do the amount of behind-the-scenes arm twisting that went on".

It is clear from initial black reaction that the Labour Party vote signifies a decisive rift in black solidarity ranks and a severe blow to black, coloured and Asian leaders who have felt they could bring all of South Africa's non-whites under a single umbrella hostile to white rule.

Bush hunt for hostage as whites are buried

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Senior figures in Zimbabwe's farming sector, including Senator Denis Norman Minister of Agriculture, yesterday attended funerals for victims of the new year onslaught by Matabeleland dissidents.

The minister and Mr James Sinclair, President of the Commercial Farmers' Union, were at the funerals in Bulawayo of Mr David Walters, his sons Sean and Michael, agd two and four, and his brother-in-law, Mr John Hearne.

At a quiet ceremony at his farm about 30 miles away, Mr Benjy Wiliams, aged 71, who was murdered soon after being taken hostage by rebels, was laid to rest.

Amid emotional scenes and the continuing hunt for a second hostage being force marched through the bush towards Botswana. Military Authorities are taking stock of the situation in the troubled western province.

It is clear that after a lull in September and October, when they appeared to be running short of ammunition the dissidents are back in a confident and aggressive frame of mind.

Apart from the three reported outrages since Christman eve, from which the toll is nine dead and more than 20 injured there have been other incidents which have gone unreported.

The revulsion over the worst of the incidents in the past week the murder of two children and the beheading of Pat Williams, has affected even blacks who where alienated from the Government by the dismissal of Mr Joshua Nkomo from the Cabinet last February.

Las Vegas hotel settles fire claims at $105m

From Michael Hamlyn
New York

The huge MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas, which stands like a temple to the god of gaming in the neon-lit desert valley, has agreed a final pay-out of $75m (£47m) to those injured when flames and smoke struck the gamblers and money changers in its gilded chambers.

The settlement brings to $105m the damages that the hotel owners have agreed to pay to 3,500 claimants – survivors and relatives of the 85 people killed by the blaze in the early hours of November 21, 1981.

The casino was crowded with players – there are no clocks in Las Vegas gaming halls – when a fire which had smouldered in an attic burst out.

Most of the victims died of smoke inhalation in some of the 2,800 bedrooms of one of the world's largest hotels. The hotel did not have automatic sprinklers in much of the building and fire officials are sure that such a system could have prevented the deaths.

The hotel was refurbished at a cost of about $50m and reopened seven months later complete with sprinklers and life-support equipment.

The settlements do not include claims against 11[illegible] defendants, including architects and contractors involved in designing and building the hotel.

17 writers on trial in Turkey

From Rasit Gurdilek
Ankara

Seventeen leading Turkish writers, who make up the executive board of the Turkish Writers' Union, appeared before a military court in Istanbul yesterday on Charges of "spreading communist propaganda" and links with "illegal organizations".

The 82-page indictment alleges that the defendents had links with the outlawed Communist Party of Turkey and such illegal organizations as the Turkish Peace Association, the Progressive Trade Unions Confederation and the Progressive Youth Association, whose leaders are now on trial for their lives.

The accused include Mr Aziz Nesin, a humorist of international fame and chairman of the Writers' Union, Mr Bekir Yildiz, and Mr Asim Bezirci, both well-known writers, and Mr Osman Saffet Arolat.

Mr Orhan Apaydin, the Istanbul Bar Association's president, and Mr Ataol Behramoglu, a poet, already on trial for their leading positions within the Turkish Peace Association, were also among the defendants.

The court adjourned until January 12.

● A military prosecutor in Diyarbakir, south-east Turkey, had demanded the death penalty for 106 alleged Kurdish separatists on trial here, the martial law command announced.

Aborigines want to be a nation

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

Senator Neville Bonner, the only Aboriginal member of the Australian Federal Parliament, has called for the creation of a separate Aboriginal nation by the 1990s.

The senator, who represents Queensland was condemned by Mr Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, Queensland's conservative Premier, who said that the suggestion was racialist.

Senator Bonner, a member of the Liberal Party which rules in coalition in both Canberra and in Queensland, said at the opening of the four-day annual conference of the Aboriginal and Island Catholic Council earlier this week that he hoped to see the Aboriginal race firmly established as a separate nation by the 1990s. "We have been pushed and herded and shoved around by whites for too long", he said.

Mr Bjelke-Petersen said Mr Bonner's suggestion was dangerous and could lead to untold problems for Australia.

Mr Bonner told the conference that white people could no longer blame early generations for the treatment of Aborigines. "All that has changed today is white men have replaced bullets and poisoned water holes and poisoned flour with a more subtle and sophisticated form of discrimination to keep Aborigines oppressed and fragmented".

Japan plays the trade dispute cards its way

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

A senior Japanese government official likes to use the following card game analogy to explain why Japan's view of how to handle trade relations differs from that of the United States and Europe.

Americans gamble at stud poker, which requires a fine sense of bluff, he says. Europeans prefer contract bridge, in which the players signal to partners by bidding without revealing their hands. Japan's native card game, on the other hand, is *hanafuda*, a simple excercise where points are made by matching one artfully drawn card with its proper mate.

Mr Shintaro Abe, Japan's Foreign Minister, is in Europe this week on a five-nation tour – yesterday he was in Bonn and Paris after visiting London on Tuesday – trying to do a bit of the latter, and thereby ease the strains which now plague EEC-Japan relations.

He is th first senior official to visit Europe since Mr Yasuhiro Nakosone, the Prime Minister, named his new Cabinet in November last year.



Mr Abe: Matching solutions to problems

His cards, mainly a round of tariff cuts, including reductions on biscuits and chocolate, and promises of other market-opening steps, are indeed on the table. Just as clearly, however, both are still playing at different games for stakes which include the free trading system, as Japan knows it.

"Japan identifies all trade problems in terms of cognac, biscuits and chocolate," comments a European trade official about the Japanese Government's tendency to find matching solutions to individual complaints form trading partners.

"We are talking about structural changes in Japan's trading system." The EEC is pursuing such change through the Gatt (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

From Mr Abe's point of view, expressed in an interview before leaving for Europe, the problem is not Japan's market structure and distribution system. Japan, he says, is the most advanced among the advanced nations in cutting back on tariff barriers.

France, for one, is a far greater sinner (with 27 Japanese items under some form of import restraint).

The Japanese Foreign Minister is suggesting that the EEC and Japan begin talks at a ministerial level, in addition to the annual exchanges which take place at a bureaucratic level. There is doubt, however, about whether opening another avenue will break the logjam, especially if Europe continues to talk about the the need for broak changes in Japan.

Glemp named among 18 new cardinals

Rome (Reuter) – The Pope yesterday named Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, to be a cardinal, almost 18 months after he became head of the church in the Pontiff's troubled homeland.

The Pope made the announcement at his weekly general audience and said 17 other prelates would be installed as cardinals with Archbishop Glemp on February 2.

The list included Archbishop Joseph Bernardin, who succeeded the late Cardinal John Cody in Chicago, and the Maronite Patriarch of Lebanon, Mgr Antoine Khoraiche.

One name conspicuously absent was that of Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, the controversial American head of the Vatican Bank and governor of Vatican City. Once heavily tipped for the cardinal's red hat, the archbishop has been sharply criticized in the Italian press and by politicians for his dealings with the late Roberto Calvi's bankrupt Banco Ambrosiano.

The Pope told pilgrims that the list reflected "the breath of universality which is that of the church." He pointed out that all five continents were represented among the 18 appointments. Two are from Africa, one from North America, two from South America, two from Asia, 10 from Europe and one from Oceania.

The prelates will receive their red hats at a full meeting of the college of cardinals to be held on February 2.

Archbishop Godfried Danneels, the Belgian Primate who was also named, is a noted scholar of liturgy who has sought to make Catholic theology more accessible to laymen.

Mgr Danneels became Archbishop of Malines-Brussels in 1979 after the retirement of Cardinal Jozef Suenens, an outspoken advocate of reform. He has written numerous articles on Catholic liturgy for international journals and brochures on confession and marriage designed to explain their significance to the general public, church sources said.

He is also keen to foster dialogue with the Anglican Church and has visited Britain where he had talks with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

Archbishop Jean-Marie Lustiger of Paris was born a Jew and converted to catholicism as a youth after his mother perished in Auschwitz concentration camp.

Adopted by a Catholic family during Nazi occupation of France, he moved rapidly through the Church hierarchy after his conversion from Judaism in 1943. He was appointed Bishop of Orleans in 1979 and has been Archbishop of Paris since 1981.

The College of Cardinals, the supreme Roman Catholic Church body, which elects the Pope in secret conclave, will now consist of 138 members. Only 120 of them are allowed to vote in elections. The others are over 80 and thus barred from voting by rules imposed by Pope Paul VI, who also limited the electors to 120.

The college is still predominantly European: 71 cardinals come from Europe and 35 of them are Italians. Latin America, reckoned the fastest growing region of the Catholic world, is represented by 23 cardinals. There are 14 North Americans, 14 Africans, 12 from Asia and four from Oceania.

The elevation of the French Jesuit theologian, Father Henri de Lubac, brings two members of the order to the Sacred College for the first time in decades.

In view of his doctrinal differences with the Vatican in the 1950s, Father de Lubac is something of a rehabilitated theologian. His appointment was seen by Batican observers as a sign of improved relations between the Pope and the Jesuits after recent controversies over progressive tendencies in the order.

This is the list of the 18 new cardinals:

Bernard Yago (Archbishop of Abidjan); Joseph Bernardin (Archbishop of Chicago); Godfried Danneels (Archbishop of Brussels and Malines); Thomas Williams (Archbishop of Wellington); Franjo Kuharic (Archbishop of Zagreb); Julijan Vaivods (Bishop of Riga); Joachim Meisner (Bishop of Berlin).

Father Henri de Lubac (French Jesuit Theologian); Jozef Glemp (Archbisop of Warsaw and Gniezno); Alfonso Lopez Trujillo (Archbishop of Medellin, Colombia); Alexandre do Nascimento (Archbishop of Lubango, Angola); Ali Moratinos (Archbishop of Caracas).

Michael Kitbunchu (Archbishop of Bangkok); Aurelio Sabattani (Archbishop and secretary of the Vatican Supreme Court); Carlo Martini (Archbishop of Milan); Jean-Marie Lustiger (Archbishop of Paris); Antoine Khoraiche (Maronite Patriarch); Giuseppe Casoria (Bishop and Pro-Prefect of the Vatican Holy Congregation for the Sacrements).

● *WARSAW: The elevation* of Archbishop Glemp should strengthen his position in the Polish episcopate and underlines the trust that the Pope has in the Primate (Roger Boyes writes). It comes at a time when a number of priests – at a recent meeting of the Warsaw archdiocese for example – have been strongly critical of Mgr Glemp for his conciliatory approach to the Polish authorities.

In fact, the Primate has been trying to tread a middle path between criticizing the Government for introducing tough legislation and talking with the Polish leadership in an attempt to heal the rifts in the country.

This strategy has always been closely coordinated with the Vatican but it is understood only with difficulty by local priests, especially younger ones who sympathize with the aims of Solidarity.



Hooded terror: FLNC members giving a press conference near Ajaccio about recent bomb explosions.

Top policeman to fight Corsican terror

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) has been banned and one of France's top policemen has been appointed to a new post in charge of all the forces of law and order in Corsica as part of government measures, announced yesterday, to stem the violence that has reached record levels on the island.

Nearly half the 805 attacks carried out in Corsica last year were claimed by the FLNC, whose stated aim is to gain total independence for the island and its 240,000 inhabitants through armed conflict. Corsica has been under French rule for the past 215 years.

The banning of the FLNC means that anyone found giving direct or indirect support to the organization is liable to be arrested and sentenced to up two years in prison. However, since the organization has been operating clandetinely for a number of years, it is far from clear what immediate effect the ban will have other than the psychological one of reassuring the population that the Government means business.

More significant is the appointment of M Robert Broussard, the tough former head of France's Serious Crime Squad, to oversee and coordinate the activities of the civil police and gendarmes for the whole island.

Half a dozen other appointments to top positions in the police force have also been made in what is clearly intended to be the biggest shake-up in the island's security forces for many years.

M Gaston Deferre, Minister for the Interior, denied that, after a period of generosity and appeasement, the Government was going back to the policies of its predecessors.

The former Government's policy had been one of "attack and repression without any political opening", he said, whereas the present Government had done all it could to grant the Corsicans the liberty they were demanding by giving them a newly-elected regional assembley, endowed with wide powers.

When the Socialists first came to power, the FLNC had declared a truce and the violence had diminished, but over the past few months the terrorist attacks had increased in both number and severity. It could not be tolerated that a tiny minority should terrorize the majority of the island's population and threaten the unity of France.

Palme says the CIA 'tailed' him

Stockholm – Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, claimed yesterday that he was "tailed" for several years by the American Central Intelligence Agency (Christopher Mosey writes).

He told the evening newspaper *Kvallsposten*, published in Malmo: "I myself had a CIA agent on my heels for several years. We could not break off relations because of that".

Mr Palme had been asked about a visit next week to Moscow by a senior Swedish Foreign Ministry official. Critics say the visit should be cancelled in protest against Soviet spying in Sweden.

Woman diver escapes sharks

Brisbane (Reuter) – A woman skindiver who drifted in shark-infested waters for two days was found on a Pacific island yesterday, the police said.

Mrs Susan Docker, aged 28, was swept away on Sunday while competing in skin diving championships off Erskine island, about 40 miles off the Queensland coast. She survived by clinging to a marker buoy and drifted back to the island on Tuesday, living on turtle eggs.

Swedes' alarm over population

Stockholm–Sweden's population of 8.3 million increased by only 3,000 in 1982 and will decrease this year if the present trend is maintained, according to figures issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics (Christopher Moseyu writes).

The falling birthrate alarms educationalists and teachers' inions, already expecting a drastic reduction in teaching jobs.

Agnew repays



Mr Spiro Agnew, the former American Vice-President, who has repaid the state of Maryland $268,482 (about £180,000) to cover bribes that a court ruled he had taken while serving as *governor and Vice-President*.

Boxer arrested

Philadelphia (AP) – Michael Spinks, the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion, was arrested here and charged with possession of a gun without a permit after an early-morning car chase. Police said the gun had been stolen in *Toronto in 1975.*

Camps attacked

Bangkok (Reuter) – Vietnamese-led forces launched artillery, mortar and rocket fire against Cambodian guerrilla camps near the eastern Thai border, killing or wounding 50, Thai military sources said.

Flats toll rises

Ankara – The death toll rose to 50 yesterday as rescuers continued to search the debris of a seven-storey block of flats which collapsed on Monday at Diyarbakir, in south-east Turkey. Fears are mounting that the final toll would exceed 100.

Torture claims

Cairo (Reuter) – An Egyptian state security court trying 280 muslim fundamentalists accused of trying to overthrow the Government has ordered 260 of them to undergo medical examination to investigate their torture claims. The hearing will resume on February 19.

Border fixed

Algiers (AP) – President Seyni Kountche of Niger, will today sign a treaty with Algeria fixing the 600-mile border between the two countries, Algerian sources said. Until now, the border has been an imaginary line across the desert.

S Africa ban

Boston (AP)–The Massachusetts legislature voted to bar the state from investing pension funds in companies doing business with South Africa, overriding a veto by Governor Edward King.

Elbe flight

Hitzacker, West Germany (AP)– A 23-year-old East German and his 19-year-old girl friend escaped across the Elbe into Lower Sazony. They first had to surmount communist border fortifications.

Correction

Mrs Dorota Simonides voted in the Polish Parliament against the trade union Bill, not Mr Janusz Symonides, as reported on October 26.

A briefing in Warsaw to Western ambassadors was given privately by a senior government official, not, as reported on December 3, by Mr Janusz Obodowski, Deputy Prime Minister.

Massage alibi for minister

Kuala Lumpur (Reuter) – A Malaysian Cabinet minister on trial for murder testified yesterday that he was having a body massage at the time he was said to have killed a political rival.

Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, aged 41, giving evidence on the forty-eighth day of his high court trial, said officials from his Culture, Youth and Sports Ministry were giving him a massage at a house where he was staying when Datuk Mohamad Taha Talib was shot dead shortly before general election last April.

The prosecution has alleged that Datuk Mokhtar used his own gun to kill Datuk Taha at point-blank range. He and the co-accused village headman, Rahmat Satiman, aged 54, face death if convicted.

Datuk Mokhtar told the court that just before the murder he had driven from his local party's election headquarters with his bodyguard to a house rented for his campaign. After taking a bath and eating, he had held a meeting in his bedroom with seven officials from his ministry, he said. Two of them had given him a massage because he felt tired.

Free Democrats' future

Dahrendorf plays down March poll

From Michael Binyon Bonn

In a speech attracting widespread comment and speculation about his possible return to West German politics, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, told the Free Democrats that a spell in opposition would harm neither the party nor the future of the Federal Republic.

Addressing a pre-election meeting in Stuttgart on Tuesday Professor Dahrendorf, who still commands considerable attention in his old party, said it was more than likely that the liberals would not win any seats in the Bundestag this year.

But this did not matter much. He did not advocate the party – which has been in office for 26 of the past 33 years – as a "permanent partner in government". The decisive date for the party was not the coming March election but the following one in four years.

He called on the party to bring fresh liberalism to a country that had become self-satisfied. This was possible only if the party sloughed the poverty of ideas brought about by years in government and emerged "fresh, unorthodox and alert."



Professor Dahrendorf: Comeback foreshadowed

To loud applause, he said that the FDP was now in mortal danger not because of its change of coalition partners but because many people no longer knew what it stood for. He was not interested in this or that coalition, but in liberal policies.

Professor Dahrendorf had a meteoric rise in the party before going to Brussels as a European Commissioner and then becoming Director of the LSE in 1974. There has been speculation here that his keynote speech on the opening day of the party gathering is the first step in a bid for the party leadership should Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the present leader, resign as a result of the party's shipwreck in March.

But if the professor was carrying a flag in his baggage, he did not unfurl it. His philosophical view of the meaning and tasks of liberalism in contemporary German politics hardly touched on the bitter dispute over Herr Genscher's change of course, which has torn the party in two.

When asked on television whether he had come to save the party, he replied he was no saviour but a thinker, and his job was to ask questions and stimulate discussion. He made light of suggestions that he was laying down a marker for his return from London, where his contract ends in 1984.

Nevertheless he has recently been made president of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, a political research institute linked to the FDP, and several delegates in Stuttgart suggested that as a respected "outsider" he was the only man who could heal the splits within the party.

Yesterday, Herr Genscher had little comment on the professor's suggestion that defeat at the coming election did not matter. "All elections are important and the most important is the one in March", he said. He told a press conference in Bonn that the party was in "fighting spirit", and the choice for the electorate was between liberalism and socialism. The party would make unemployment and the renewal of business confidence its central issues.

Herr Genscher also called for an intermediate arms agreement "at the lowest possible level" between the superpowers if they are unable to agree on medium-range nuclear weapons control in Geneva.

He said the "zero option" was still the best solution, but while sticking to the timetable for deployment of new missiles, the West might be able to limit their number in an intermediate agreement.

The Russians should not be allowed a monopoly of strategic rockets, but the latest proposals of Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, should be examined "thoroughly, honestly and carefully".

● Professor Dahrendorf was last year given the honorary title of Knight Commander of the British Empire (Lucy Hodges writes).

Mengistu purges new party

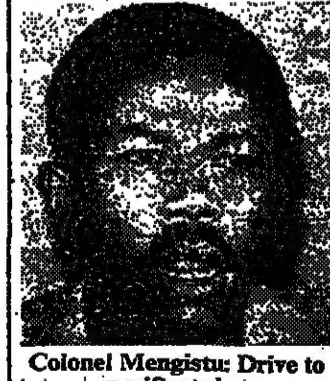
Addis Ababa (AFP) – Six leading members of Ethiopia's nascent national political party have been purged as the organization enters the final phase of its transformation into the country's only party.

The six members of the central committee of Copwe (the Commission Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia), were dropped from the list of the Copwe Praesidium announced here this week by Lieutenant-Colonel Mengist Haile Mariam, the head of state.

Colonel Mengistu is both chairman of the Politburo and the Central Committee of Copwe. Its membership, as given this week, comprises seven executive committee (Politburo) members, 91 Central Committee members (down from 93) and 26 Central Committee alternate members (down from 30). All members are expected to be confirmed when the national party is eventually formed.

Those dropped in Copwe's present drive to "purify" its ranks before achieving full party status include Mr Tamirat Ferede, a former top official of Ethiopia's ruling Military Council (the Dergue), and Mr Taye Gurmu, the head of Copwe's cooperatives department.

The other four men removed from the Central Committee list were General Merid Negussie, General Gabre Kristos Buli, Mr Tesfaye Showaye, the former Culture and Sports Minister, and Mr Teferra Wolde Semayat, the former Finance Minister, said to have resigned while on an official trip abroad.



Colonel Mengistu: Drive to purify ranks.

Kidnapped Israeli murdered

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv

An Israeli civilian driver of a fuel tanker was kidnapped and murdered and two soldiers were injured by a mine in the Israeli-controlled area of Lebanon, according to the military command in Tel Aviv.

The empty tanker was discovered on Tuesday morning by soldiers south of Damour, and the body of the driver, Adi Mizrachi, aged 32, was found that night six miles away on a side road. His hands were bound behind his back and he had a hole in his head made by a bullet apparently fired at close range.

Military sources here said that the tanker had delivered fuel to Israeli positions in the Shouf Mountains and was returning in as armed convoy as vehicles are forbidden to travel singly in Lebanon.

A senior army officer was appointed to investigate how the tanker, which had started out in the Middle of the convoy, fell to the rear and was later left behind by the faster moving vehicles.

The mining incident occurred yesterday morning west of Ba'Bade on the road to Aley. An explosive device placed by the side of the road went off as two command cars approached, damaging one of them. The wounded soldiers were flown by helicopter to hospital in Israel.

Soldiers searching the area found another mine and rendered it harmless. The mining fitted the recent pattern of anti-Israel harassment in southern Lebanon but the murder was a departure. Eight soldiers who were kidnapped in September by guerillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization were reportedly safe and well

● BEIRUT: Fighting between anti-Syrian Sunni Muslims and Syrian-backed Alawites in the northern city of Tripoli claimed 13 more lives yesterday, bringing the toll to more than 150 in nearly two months of sporadic fighting (Our Correspondent writes).

The involvement of Alawites, the minority sect to which President Hafez Assad of Syria belongs, has prompted some Muslim leaders in Tripoli to appeal for an end to the hostilities fearing renewed attacks by the Muslim Brotherhood which opposes the sect.

Talks on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon between Lebanese, Israeli and American negotiators are due to resume today in the Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmona but Israel and Lebanon have so far failed to agree on an agenda.

● DAMASCUS:– A group of senior Syrian officers was today ordered by President Assad to go to Tripoli to restore order (AFP reports).

This was disclosed by Mr Rachid Karame, the former Lebanese Prime Minister, who met President Assad here on Tuesday. Before his departure for Tripoli yesterday, Mr Karame said that Mr Assad assured him that Syria was ready to offer its assistance to "foil the plot" that resulted in the latest fighting between pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian forces.

● WASHINGTON: President Yitzhak Navon of Israel met President Reagan at the White House on the second day of a private visit (Reuter reports).

US diehards endanger arms talks

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

A successful attempt by right-wing Republicans to block the nomination of the deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is threatening to undermine the credibility of American negotiators at the arms reduction talks, which are due to resume shortly in Geneva.

It has also fuelled speculation in Washington about the future of Mr Eugene Rostow, the agency's director, and about nominations of other officials to senior posts in the Administration which are being blocked for political reasons.

They include Mr Richard Burt, who was nominated to become the new Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs last summer but who is still waiting to be confirmed by Congress.

This week, the Administration announced it would not resubmit the nomination of Mr Robert Grey as deputy director of the agencey. His nomination had been blocked for the past nine months by Senator Jesse Helms and other conservatives on the ground that his arms control views were not conservative enough and that he had previously worked for a prominent member of the Democratic Party.

Mr Rostow, clearly sensing that he is the ultimate target of the right-wingers' campaign, has given warning that the Administration's credibility in negotiations with the Soviet Union will be endangered if other appointments he plans to make are also blocked.

He has also accused conservative Republicans of trying to "take over nuclear arms policy."

Expressing his exasperation at the prolonged campaign to block Mr Grey's appointment, he said it was terribly difficult to conduct sensitive foreign policy initiatives that were subjected to the daily tugging and hauling of domestic politics.

The Administration's decision to drop Mr Grey has led to intense speculation that this forms part of a "trade off" with the conservative Republicans to end their opposition to Mr Burt.

Mr Burt, a former journalist with *The New York Times* is considered by conservatives to be too moderate in his approach to the Soviet Union. His nomination has been blocked because of an article he wrote for his paper in 1979 which, it is claimed, was damaging to national security.

The Administration has reaffirmed its intention of resubmitting Mr Burt's nomination for confirmation by Congress. Aides for Senator Helms have denied that any deals have been made involving him and Mr Grey.

Bonn seeks limit if missile ban fails

Bonn (Reuter) – West Germany said yesterday that there should be a serious attempt at limiting the number of medium-range nuclear missiles on Europe if the United States and the Soviet Union failed to agree on the total removal of the weapons.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher the Foreign Minister, denied at a press conference that the proposal was a new West German initiative and said the two superpowers should still make every effort in their Geneva negotiations to reach a "zero solution", under which neither side would deploy any such missiles.

He said the provision for an interim agreement to keep the number of medium-range missiles as low as possible was implied in Nato's 1979 decision to re-examine its nuclear arsenal if the Soviet Union refused to dismantle its medium-range missiles by late this year.

Nato's "double track" decision has generally been interpreted as meaning that if Moscow did not get rid of its rockets by 1983 then 572 US cruise and Pershing 2 missiles would be deployed in Western Europe.

Herr Genscher accused the Social Democratic candidate for Chancellor, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, of increasingly backing away from the Nato agreement signed by the former chancellor, Herr Helmut Schmidt.

The Foreign Minister said there were fears that if the Social Democrats won the general election they would renege on Nato policy and accept a Soviet monopoly of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Pravda denies Soviet role in Pope plot

Moscow (Reuter)–*Pravda* said yesterday that Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were not involved in the attempt to kill the Pope, and it accused the American Central Intelligence Agency of waging a slander campaign aimed at showing they were implicated.

The newspaper said in an article that it was "utterly absurd" to surmise that communist countries might have something to do with terrorism. "This contradicts the policy and ideology of our society," *Pravda* claimed.

The article is in response to reports in Western newspapers linking Bulgaria and the Soviet Union to the attempt on the Pope's life in May, 1981. He was shot in St Peter's Square by Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turkish gunman, now serving a life sentence in Italy.

Pravda said Agca was supplying almost daily new falsehoods about the attack, leading the Western press to say that the Bulgarian secret services provided his gun.

There were also attempts "to create the impression in some way or other that the Soviet Union is implicated in the attack on the Pope in the Vatican", the newspaper said. "Both Bulgaria and the Soviet Union rejected these absurd accusations with indignation and assessed them in a due way".

Pravda said Washington was not pleased with the Roman Catholic Church's attitude to matters of war and peace, and the belief of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences that nuclear war could not be won had resulted in anti-Soviet propaganda.

After almost a quarter of a century spent mainly with the RSC, John Barton (right) goes commercial with his production of *The School for Scandal* which opens in the Haymarket tonight. Interview by **Lucy Hughes-Hallett**

Putting vigour back into Sheridan

John Barton perches on the flimsy arm of his desk-chair looking, with his beard, his dignity and his ironic twinkle, like a benevolent wizard, while he talks about the "narrative of infinite length" which he is writing, working on it in the still, early-morning hours before rehearsals start for *School for Scandal*. "It is an epic saga, a vast fairy-story in which Greek and Norse and Arthurian myths are all muddled up." In writing it he is embarking, somewhat tardily, on what he once decided was his calling. He was one of those gilded Cambridge undergraduates with the enviable problem of being unable to decide which of his manifold talents to develop in his life's work.

He has not wasted the time since Cambridge. But his production of *The School for Scandal*, which opens at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, tonight, with Donald Sinden and Beryl Reid heading an illustrious cast, is his first for the commercial stage, although he has been working in the theatre, mainly with the RSC, for 22 years.

It was Peter Hall who rescued him from the grove of academe in which he wandered so forlornly and fruitlessly. "I was supposed to be writing a book about modern drama, but I haven't got a literary-critical mind at all. My thoughts just aren't shaped that way." By 1960, when Hall took over as artistic director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, he was at an impasse. "After three years' work all I had was a pile of useless notes." When his former fellow-member of the Cambridge dramatic society invited him to work at Stratford he accepted with relief. "I knew perfectly well by then that I should have gone into the theatre straight away."

"I have had this label 'academic' round my neck ever since", he says, with as much irritation as is compatible with his courteous manner. His Cambridge researches, abstruse though they were, in fact display an intensely practical interest in the nitty-gritty of literature. His wife, Anne Righter, author of the influential book *Shakespeare and the Idea of the Play*, might deal with the plays' historical contexts, their philosophical content and symbolic meaning. John Barton was always concerned, first and foremost, with how they should be done.

Language and stagecraft to Barton are the essential stuff of drama. He was attracted to *The School for Scandal* by its vigour in both areas. The idea for the production did not originate with him. It was Donald Sinden, who has worked with him several times, playing Malvolio in his 1969 *Twelfth Night* and Benedick in his 1976 *Much Ado About Nothing*, who suggested his name to the producer, Duncan Weldon. Barton had taken a break from the RSC to put together a nine-part series for London Weekend Television (to be shown later this year) on the problems of acting Shakespeare and the clues the text provides for actors. That finished, he had a few weeks to spare and Sheridan appealed.

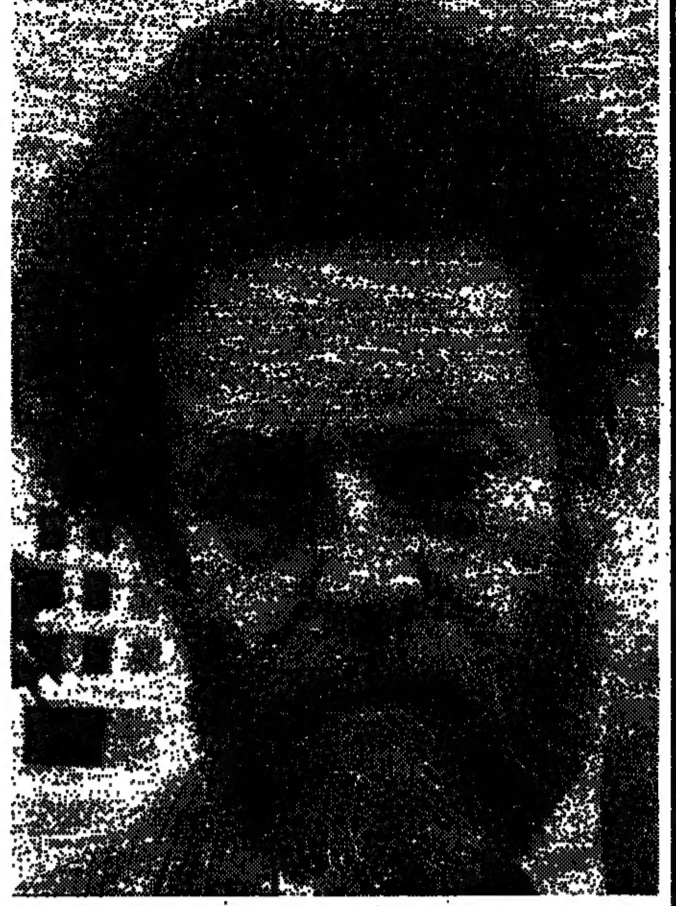
"I like the idiom. There's a richness in the wit and great energy in the writing. It has that mixture, which you often get in Shakespeare, of naturalistic language muddled up with heightened, formal, antithetical language which has to be relished and savoured if it is to communicate itself."

Barton has restored the seldom-performed prologue and epilogue, written respectively by David Garrick and by George Colman, a fellow-playwright of Sheridan's, remembered chiefly for his creation Dr Pangloss. The play ends in slapdash sentimentality. Sheridan (who, according to popular legend, wrote the last act on the morning of the first night, sending the script, page by page, to the theatre by runner) reforms, reconciles or marries off his clearly incorrigible characters with great speed and a high-handed disregard for likelihood. In the epilogue the skittish Lady Teazle (played at the Haymarket by Judy Buxton), who has been summarily reconciled with her doting elderly husband (Donald Sinden), contemplates with sardonic distaste the happy-ever-after which awaits her:

"Save money – when I just knew how to waste it!
Leave London – just as I began to taste it!
Must I then watch the early crowing cock,
The melancholy ticking of a clock,
In a lone rustic hall for ever pounded,
With dogs, cats, rats and squalling brats confounded?"

– reflections far nearer to the spirit of Sheridan's sophisticated comedy than the perfunctory and disappointing happy ending which, in most productions, goes unsabotaged.

This spring, after directing a Norwegian company in an early Ibsen play set congenially in the world of the Norse sagas, Barton is going to read his beloved *Morte d'Arthur* for a television programme to be directed by Gillian Lynne, who choreographed *Cats*. "She feels about dance as I do about Shakespeare", he says. "When one has spent years and years doing a thing, however keen one may be on it, one rather wants to try doing other things."



Devotees of his way with Shakespeare need not be alarmed. John Barton has spent the New Year with his fellow RSC directors thrashing out plans for next year. He will be returning in the autumn, after nearly a year away, to the Jacobean manor house near Stratford, complete with silvered oak beams, tapestries and waist-high brindled dogs, which is his country home.

Richard Holmes on Milosz

Innocent in a rotten paradise

Visions from San Francisco Bay
By Czeslaw Milosz
Translated by Richard Lourie
(Carcanet New Press, £6.95)

What on earth will a man who has witnessed the Warsaw Uprising of 1944, make of the Californian Paradise of the 1960s? The flower-children of Haight-Ashbury, the "revolutionaries" of Berkeley, the cults and the cranks, the cars and the supermarkets, the Beatnik beaches of Big Sur, the "gigantic neon signs proclaiming 'Jesus Saves' in a sinister landscape of concrete coils"? What on earth – or in hell?

The answer is particularly intriguing when it comes from Milosz: the Winner of the 1980 Nobel Prize for Literature, a major Polish poet (also incidentally editor and translator of the excellent Penguin *Post-War Polish Poetry*), and author of the celebrated anti-Stalinist polemic *The Captive Mind* (1953). What will he make of the Promised Land?

Milosz defected from Poland in 1951, and spent 10 years as a freelance writer in Paris. In 1962 he was appointed Professor of Slavic Languages at the University of California at Berkeley. It is from this vantage point that he surveyed the San Francisco scene, with an acute, somewhat world-weary eye, in the series of short essays that make up the *Visions* (first published in Polish in 1969).

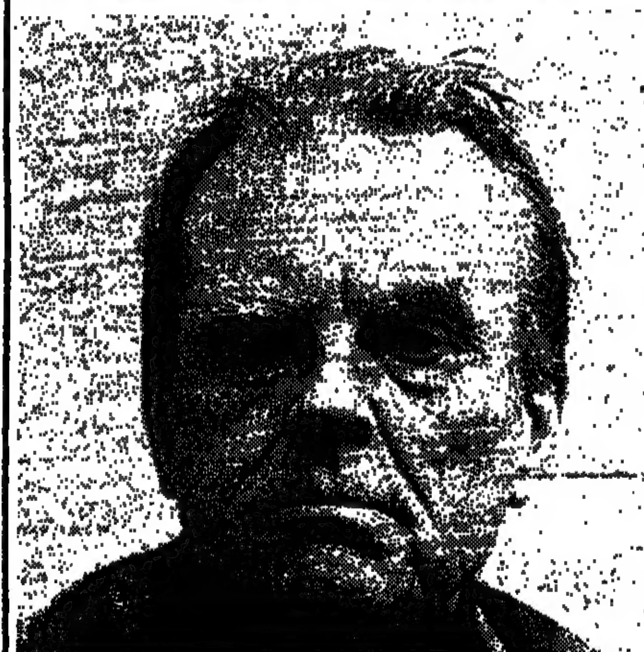
In form, the essays run somewhere between ironic postcards, Baudelairean prose-poems, and full-blown philosophical "treatises". Their subjects are familiar ones: the Religious Revival, the Automobile, the Student Drop-Out, the Western, the American Indian, Sex and Censorship ("this is not an age of jolly pornographers"), the notions of Equality and middle-American "Virtue" (a country fair and parade at Myrtle Point, Coos County).

But the treatment is not familiar. It is curiously oblique, deeply shadowed by European experience, allusive, sometimes arch and bitter, frequently disillusioned. The sight of the "Café Steppenwolf" at Berkeley; or the impotent violence of the film *Bonnie and Clyde*; or Robinson Jeffers's poetical tower, "half covered in ivy", on the bare sweeping Pacific beach at Carmel, produces in Milosz reactions which are dark and troubled. His visions are not reassuring ones, and he found no Huxleyian heaven.

As he writes in a central passage: "A conviction of decadence, the rotting of the West, seems to be a permanent part of the equipment of enlightened and sensitive people for dealing with the horrors accompanying technological progress." His symbolic figures – Henry Miller, Allen Ginsberg, Herbert Marcuse, Walt Whitman, Jeffers – receive rough treatment for the most part. The spectacle of De Sade's works piled high in bookstore paperbacks fills him with dismay: "instinctive opposition". We recognize in all this a response characteristic of other literary exiles from the East – a similar note is struck in Alexander Solzhenitsyn. The West, we are admonished, has come close to betraying them.

Yet there is also an odd naiveté in Milosz, a wilfulness, a determination to play out the role of offended innocence, a sort of malicious self-satisfaction. It is difficult to pin this down exactly. Is it the poet in him? Or the political exile who remains at some level guilty of his own betrayals? "I have committed many errors," he confesses, "but fewer than the others in my circle of acquaintances and friends, because I have moved, as it were, obliquely, only appearing to conform . . ." It is a puzzling formulation, like the whole book, leaving one with a sense of his own pride at having survived in a mad Manichean world.

In the end, one misses most any attempt to grapple directly with the American attitude to the Eastern bloc, and the whole phenomenon of anti-Communism. Because this too is part of the Californian dream, or nightmare, and one peculiarly suited to Milosz's experiences as both writer-translator, and diplomat. The long hard journey from Warsaw to Berkeley must have given him immense, sad knowledge of this huge ideological Grand Canyon.



Czeslaw Milosz

Television

Intensely modern

Shakespeare, like history, is constantly being rewritten by those in the ascendant: for the time being he is a marxist feminist, and consequently incapable of penning the male-chauvinist play which some of us had assumed *The Taming of the Shrew* to be.

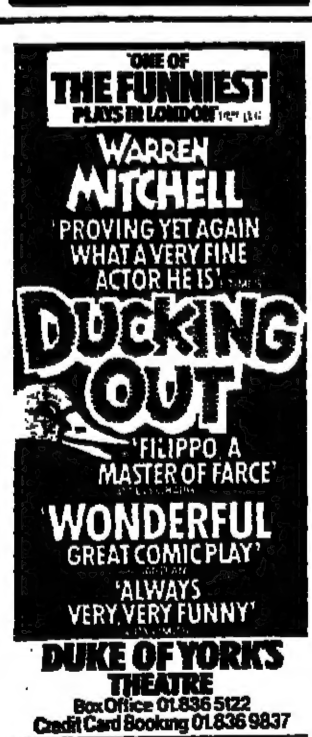
Shakespeare Lives (Wow! Yeah!) addressed itself to this text with the ringing claim that its "intensely modern" author was using it to come down (or perhaps out) against his male-dominated society. The ebullient Michael Bogdanov, as master of ceremonies, briefly invoked Jonathan Pryce as one of the progenitors of this intensely modern interpretation (let us not forget that Pryce's intensely modern interpretation of *Hamlet* allowed him simultaneously to play both the hero and the ghost) then went on rapidly to elaborate the theory that the taming story which occupies Acts II to V is really the wish-fulfilment dream of Sly the drunken tinker who falls silent at the end of Act I Scene 1.

This being Channel 4 in democratic mood, audience participation was encouraged between the little bouts of drama, and one speaker pertinently observed that it was unlike Shakespeare to leave quite so much to be (or not to be) inferred. A professor insisted that contemporary Shrew Studies supported this interpretation. An actor shouted (everyone shouted, even Voice Over) that it was by his wonderful ambiguities that we recognized the Bard's genius.

Shaun Sutton, the producer of last week's splendid BBC2 *Merry Wives*, advanced the sweet old-fashioned thesis that Kate got the man she wanted and was tempestuously happy ever after, at which the actress playing her (Suzanne Bertish) raised an eloquent eyebrow. A young man suggested that Petruchio's "She is my goods, my chattels" speech really meant "She is my life" (post-punk affection is passing strange) and sundry other variations were played on the theme that black is really white. Well, who are we to argue?

Michael Church

● David Robinson describes the background to ITV's *Unknown Chaplin* which began last night: page 11





Galleries

Illuminating the road to here and now

Wiener Werkstätte

Fischer Fine Art

Given all the intense scrutiny Art Nouveau and Art Deco have been receiving in the last few years, it is astonishing that there has never before been in this country an exhibition devoted entirely to that crucial organization the Wiener Werkstätte. The gap fortunately, is now admirably filled by Fischer Fine Art, in a show which runs until January 21 and coincides with the publication (in German) of the first substantial monograph, by Werner J. Schweiger, which we may hope will soon be translated into English.

The Wiener Werkstätte is crucial in a number of ways. In central European decorative art it stands most obviously between the fading of Jugendstil and the appearance of the Deco styles which were consecrated by the 1925 Paris exhibition. When the Werkstätte was founded in 1903 a number of the artists associated with it were already looking forward to the lightening and streamlining of forms, the rather spiky chic of Deco styling: we find in the work of Josef Hoffmann, for instance, a progressive reduction of the more generous Jugendstil forms into rectilinear spareness from which the international modern style could conceivably develop. Hoffmann's white-painted domestic metalwork and simple, elegant furniture in this show would be very difficult to date, being independent enough to look equally at home in any period between 1900 and today.



Deco prettiness: detail from vignette for enamel decoration by Arnold Nechansky

Not all of the works on display are quite so ascetic, however. There are some very jolly and colourful designs for fabrics and wallpapers, some lovely clothes designs from the Twenties, mostly by Wimmer, bubbly pieces of ceramic decoration and particularly stunning inventions in various forms by the now almost forgotten Dagobert Peche, in the early Twenties one of the most prominent and innovative designers connected with the institution. For those who remain faithful to the more curvilinear shapes of high Art Nouveau there are also a number of finely characteristic pieces of Olbrich metalwork, while the brightly coloured glass of Powolny should appeal to almost anyone without difficulty.

Indeed, the show is so enjoyable on this basic level that one has to keep reminding oneself it is also a valuable source of documentation on a too-little known phase of twentieth century decorative art. Not only the prettiness of Art Deco, but the high seriousness of the Bauhaus emerged in a sense from the Werkstätte movement, and all of this also throws a flood of light on a hitherto obscure turning in the road to modernity.

John Russell Taylor

London debuts

Arresting rescue

Pride of place must go to **Isabelle Flory** and **Jacques Delannoy** from France, who introduced themselves as a violin and piano duo in two brave acts of rescue. By far the more rewarding was the sonata by Lekeu, whose brief, 24-year lifespan fell right in the middle of that of Fauré, with whom they chose to end. Now tenderly nostalgic, now passionate, they felt this music as one, achieving fine balance as well as cohesion in several arresting passages of unison.

Wrestling with the ungrateful, orchestrally conceived piano part (arranged by Kreisler) of Schumann's late, fitful Fantasy, Op 131, Mr Delannoy sounded less happy, his weight sometimes overpowering Miss Flory in her bravura, and not always matching the spring in her rhythm either. Sometimes in Fauré's A major Sonata (notably its Scherzo) he was again not quite her equal in mercurial grace. Both here and in Fauré's charming little Op 28 Romance, as previously in Lekeu, she herself was wholly winning, counterbalancing lyrical sweetness and intimately eloquent phrasing with climaxes of startling intensity as well as many a flash of virtuosity.

There was much to enjoy in the musical alacrity and positiveness, and above all else the uncommonly close partnership, of the flautist **Anna Noakes** and her pianist **Dina Bennett** (both from the Royal Northern College of Music) in their enterprising assortment of Schubert, Martinu and Nicholas Maw – and all flautists should note what a succinctly piquant addition to the repertory Maw has given them in his Sonatina. Strong underlying technical assurance enabled both young artists to play with exceptional imaginative exuberance, the flautist (never breathy) as incisive in colour contrasts and rhythmic bite as her crystalline pianist. The cello and piano duo sharing this recital, **Keith Tempest** and **Mary Gilmartin**, played Fauré and Prokofiev feelingly but without quite the same immediacy and sophisticated sense of style.

The Yugoslav pianist **Zora Mihailovic** had a sturdy technique to uphold forceful conviction, but too often ignored the art of gentle persuasion. Chopin's B minor Sonata and Polonaise-Fantasie were projected as if in the belief that London audiences were hard of hearing, with steely cantabile as well as persistent dynamic inflation. But she was less aggressively fluent and fearless in Debussy's *Images* and a pianistically telling even if derivative youthful sonata by her compatriot, Dusan Radic – sufficiently so to suggest that she has a spirit worth curbing.

Always conveying the impression that singing was her chief joy, **Dominique Thiébaud** had a soprano voice at its best both agile and beguiling in open freshness and purity. Much helped throughout by her pianist, **Robert Bridge**, she was at her most stylish and potently communicative in her second half of French song, notably Poulenc's *Fiancailles pour rire*. Scarlatti and Monteverdi at the start were marred by nervous bulges. But these, like her groups of Liszt and Brahms (all "Madchen" songs) were chosen – and despatched – with acute understanding of where her own special tonal charm, and limitations, lay.

In a programme divided between Schubert and Fauré, it was the French language that unlocked **Pamela Kuhn's** throat. Though **David Jackson** at the piano remained unyielding, in *La bonne chanson* this American soprano wooed listeners with tone much more ingratiating, phrasing more soaring and feeling more personal than anything found for Schubert before the interval.

Joan Chissell

Concerts

Sympathetic tension

PLG Young Artists

Purcell Room

Following this year's custom, the Park Lane Group Young Artists' happenings on Tuesday began with a piano recital. Thought her tone hardened somewhat in loud, fast passages, Kathryn Page showed herself sympathetic to the persistent tensions of Rawsthorne's Four Romantic Pieces, to their restricted yet pregnant gestures. McCabe's *Gaudi* alternates violent dissonances with quieter, chittering passages, and the overall structure, a kind of rondo, is interesting.

It was somewhat adventurous of Miss Page to include Howard Ferguson's rarely heard Sonata, a gloomy piece written during the Second World War but one of consistent inspiration. She was pretty much on the right wavelength, although the rapid turbulance of the first movement needs shaping with more varied nuances, a more diverse emphasis. The beautiful slow movement sounded well, and Miss Page grasped that the work's main climax comes at the very end of the finale, when the sonata's initial theme reappears, its accents the more tragic for having passed through the experience represented by the main body of the score.

The experience of hearing Ferguson's piece frankly overshadowed the evening's main concert. This was devoted to the harp (played by Caryl Thomas) and clarinet (Nicholas Cox) with assistance from the piano (George Nicholson). Hindemith has, of course, composed sonatas for all of those instruments, but we heard the one for harp, Miss Thomas giving a clean and confident account of its mildly astringent flourishes. These are excellently written for the instrument, and it was pleasant to be reminded that not all harp music is soft at the centre.

Probably the best of the clarinet pieces was Denisov's unaccompanied Sonata, which shifts with disconcerting abruptness from a moodily quiet opening, complete with quartertones, to wild and angular outbursts in the second movement. Mr Cox gave a performance that was almost too immaculate, and was joined by Mr Nicholson for the United Kingdom première of Werner Heider's agreeably explosive *Dialog I*. Twelve-tone music for harp was reached with Krenek's Sonata, the slow movement at least. The composer's approach is otherwise conventional, though a fair amount of rhythmic invention is evident among the outer movements' glissandos.

Max Harrison

Gabrieli Quartet

Barbican

Benjamin Britten's papers have already yielded hitherto unknown items of more than passing musical interest, and among these must now be counted the Three Divertimenti for string quartet played by the Gabrieli Quartet at their lunchtime concert on Tuesday. The performance was said to be the first in London since 1936, when the Stratton Quartet introduced a revision the composer had made after his original composition three years earlier, when he was still at the Royal College of Music.

Quite why he left these pieces unpublished is difficult to say. They were part of an intended suite of five character pieces which he never finished, but in their tidily shaped forms of march, waltz and burlesque, lasting about 10 minutes altogether, they reflect Britten's youthful resourcefulness and his instrumental skill. Much is reminiscent of the string writing in his early works, such as the Sinfonietta and the Simple Symphony.

Too much should not be claimed (as the anonymous programme note did) for the passing disintegration of the waltz into a modest degree of expressionistic writing, unless the playing on this occasion made less of it than was intended. First impressions, however, suggested that the Gabrieli players had no reason to impose anything more significant on any of the three pieces, which offer an entertaining diversion for the quartet repertory.

Many rate Dvorak's G major Quartet, Op 106, as the composer's finest work in this form, and the opening movement was a reminder that Messiaen had no monopoly of birdsong as musical subject matter. I enjoyed the heartfelt spirit of this performance, although more clarity of definition in the part-writing, here and in the following slow movement, would have improved the overall effect. Each of the movements sounded under-characterized for its musical worth.

Noël Goodwin

Fiction

Escape to Belfast

Tyro
By John Milne
(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

David's Daughter Tamar
By Margaret Barrington
(Wolfhound Press, £7.50)

Tyro is a soldier's novel from the Ulster war. Joe Jackman, an orphan and a boy soldier, is sent out to serve on the Belfast streets: his sensitivity to death and confusion over politics is set against his pride in being one of the professionals, "like the ads". He hates being treated by the people as a warder, as though he personally were keeping them prisoners. He escapes on leave with his mate Archie to the Lake District, is seduced by a rich promiscuous woman, and escapes from decadent London back to the bleak duties of surveillance in Belfast.

John Milne's debut as a novelist is exceptional in his command of dialogue and character. He describes the fear and revulsion, the dependence and the arrogant defensiveness of the young soldier. If Milne is out of his depth in Chelsea and Soho, so is his naive hero. *Tyro* is the work of its title. Milne's name will be known.

David's Daughter Tamar is an Ulster tale of unforgiving love, one of a collection of short stories by the remarkable Margaret Barrington, who died recently. William Trevor calls Barrington's art the art of the glimpse. It is more than that. It is emotion under economy. No word is wasted, hardly an adjective used. These Irish stories show a wide range of feeling and style, always controlled by a rich parsimony of language. There is also a strength and a compassion in many of the stories that bring tears to the eyes. I was sometimes reminded of the best of Jack London's stories about Ulster, "The Sea Farmer", in its exact descriptions of the necessities by which many people must live.

Nella Bielski's memoir of the death of her mother is intercut with her slow loss of her husband to another woman. Losing blood and love are the same to her. A strange life takes her through childhood in the Ukraine and the Urals, philosophical studies in Moscow and marriage in Paris with Jean-Luc Godard as a family friend. John Berger's admirable translation from the French brings out a curt, intense, moving and intimate style that both confesses and provokes understanding. We share the author's hurt and wry discoveries. As Godard said to her, we don't live our lives. We are lived by life. Yet the **Oranges for the Son of Alexander Levy** *(Writers & Readers, £5.95)* of the title are real oranges in her bag, brought for a fantasy son invented by a fellow student to provide a meaning to his life. To Bielski, survival is all: the private means to achieve it are worthy of pity and love.

The Fruit of Thy Womb by Herberto Sales *(Wyrern, £7.50)* deals with a Malthusian island, on which all births are prohibited as a Final Measure to prevent mass starvation. It reads as if *Brave New World* were rewritten by a technocrat with his tongue in his filing system. Unfortunately, satire on bureaucratic prose is almost as unreadable as that prose itself.

Andrew Sinclair

A lucid view of privilege

Raffish, radical and tough



Town and gown in the streets of Eton

An English Education

A Perspective of Eton

By Richard Ollard

(Collins, £9.95)

''*E – T – O – N?*'' simpered the snobbish mother of a prospective secretary. With Harrovian obduracy I replied that I usually lunched late; no one can deny, though, the mystical power conjured up by the famous four-letter word. A bore of Sampson-like proportions would proceed to complain how Etonians still run the show with their legendary effortless superiority, but the author of this latest apologia is not having any of this. "You do not go to it for self-congratulation on the fact of having been there", says Ollard, K.S. (1937). "Still less do you go to it in order to qualify for membership of some mafia or freemasonry that protects and prefers its own."

In a generally lucid and elegant exposition of Etonian mythology this fine historian manages to avoid most of the clichés. Inevitably, however, the first name he mentions is George Orwell and one recalls Perishing Worthless's strictures in *Private Eye*: "People always get in a great state about Eton as if everyone who went there was somehow privileged. Of course they're not – it's a jolly tough life and lots of left-wing rebels came out of Eton – George Orwell and ... well George Orwell is only one example." Mr Ollard shows considerable intellectual courage in tackling such impossible, and yet important, themes as elitism, aristocratic style, snobbery, and even pederasty without fear of being branded as a purveyor of agreeable, "civilized" waffle.

Although he is ostensibly concerned with Eton between the wars (Acton, Connolly, Green, Home, Howard, Powell, *et al*), Mr Ollard explains an historical phenomenon in historical terms. From the fifteenth century to the nineteenth Eton was certainly "jolly tough"; the notes of raffishness and plausibility were introduced by the Elizabethan Udall, smoothness was added in the eighteenth, and Eton achieved its apotheosis as a sort of classical university in Victorian times.

The hero, surprisingly, is William Johnson Cory (sacked in suspicious circumstances in 1872), who perceived the true genius of the place ("You go to a great school for self-knowledge"). Cory's legacy to Eton was to establish "a redoubt of radicalism, of sceptical independence of mind, in an institution generally held to represent the conservative and the conventional in their most approved forms". Indeed he once said that all a boy needed was to be able to read that morning's *Times* intelligently. (Now where did the present Editor and Literary Editor go to school? ...)

Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd

John Plumb praises a master historian

Markets and peasants

The Wheels of Commerce

Volume II of Civilization and Capitalism, 15th-18th Century

By Fernand Braudel

Translated by S. Reynolds

(Collins, £17.50)

In three volumes of which this is the second to appear in English, Professor Fernand Braudel, the doyen of all European historians, uses his immense erudition to explore the pre-industrial market in all its manifestations. Ultimately these volumes will describe how one of the greatest changes in human history – the urbanization and industrialization of mankind – took place. Of course that process is far from complete – China still has 800,000,000 peasants. Africa and Central and Southern America are in the chaotic throes of transition. The same is true of India and the Islamic world. But even if not achieved, it is the goal, almost without exception, of these societies and their leaders. And even if it is never achieved – which is quite possible – the process will have radically changed such societies. The self-sufficient peasant society has almost vanished from the face of the earth.

The process of urbanization and industrialization has not only expanded the market but also rendered it more complex. And indeed that process is still gathering pace. It is theoretically possible to have a financial market of the utmost complexity anywhere by satellite – not merely in London, New York, Paris, etc. Indeed, modern communications have made the financial markets of Hongkong and Singapore possible and so brought about an acceleration of change in millions of human lives in South-East Asia. But the beginnings of this process are both complex and extremely slow to mature: the primitive exchanges of the local market, the handful of specialized financiers and the few dealers in luxuries and rarities seemed to make for an unchanging pattern of trade for many centuries, although change was always subtly and slowly at work. Braudel describes these changes with a wealth of fascinating material. His examples are drawn from an astonishing range of sources – chronologically as well as topographically.

He gives short shrift to loose generalizations – Sombart and Weber and many others are at times curtly refuted, at times approved, according to whether or not their generalizations are rooted in historical realities, whether they match up in fact to Braudel's erudition. The theme of this majestic book is the realities of the market place, whether it is a souk, a fair, or a stock exchange. But every generalization that Braudel makes is rooted in facts – preferably in historical statistics, and he plunders the work of *Les Annalistes* with spectacular success. Only if such work is unavailable does he allow himself some speculation based on anecdote; and this is usually acceptable because Braudel possesses a wonderful, empathetic sense of what it was like to live in the most diverse human conditions in different historic times. Here a splendidly controlled imagination comes to the service of the *érudit* to create a truly philosophic historian of the highest class.

Of course some parts of Braudel's work are better than others. He is masterly on the growth of social hierarchies: brilliant on the diversity of markets and the growth of a money economy. He is weak, I think, on the effects of war as an accelerator of change. The great conflicts of the Spanish Succession – and those of Napoleon – had complex effects on both economies and mentalities. Also Western Europe committed itself early to arms and made war on an extraordinary scale for so small a population: a factor that still needs much closer investigation than it has received. He is less good on Britain and the Netherlands than France, Italy, Spain and Germany. One can fault him occasionally on facts. But so what? No man, no professional historian can take such a canvas and be entirely free from some criticism and a little error. What should be overwhelmingly applauded is that Braudel is attempting what all major historians should attempt – to explain for us the nature of social change.

Braudel's books are enormously long, full of erudition and often closely argued but nature has been bountiful – Braudel writes brilliantly. His history is literature, literature to be enjoyed by anyone seriously interested in the affairs of men. Naturally his highly individualistic prose loses something in the translation but enough remains to make a compellingly readable book. Few would disagree that Braudel is the greatest of Europe's historians.

One of the strange features of European civilization of the twentieth century is the extraordinary quality of French historians: from Marc Bloch to the present day they remain the unchallenged masters of their craft with, here and there, a lonely star – like Franco Venturi – their equal in magnitude. It is an astonishing and largely unrecognized, or at least unaccepted, achievement. But then no-one could say that professional historians are the most generous of men; if they were they would rise up and demand a Nobel Prize for Braudel.

Burning but shy

Chanctonbury Ring

An Autobiography

By Mervyn Stockwood

(Sheldon Press: Hodder & Stoughton, £9.95)

During the latter years of his residence in Tooting Bec Gardens, Bishop Stockwood seemed at times to take eccentricity to the point of self-indulgence. The record has now happily been set very straight: during the latter years he was a poor man, in the grip of persistent deep depression.

Perhaps this is the sort of revelation which justifies the "putting the record straight at last" approach to autobiography from public men. Depression or not – and Mervyn informs us that retirement has completely cured him – it is still a little self-indulgent. Nevertheless many people are intensely fond of him, and his account of himself will be for them a source of great pleasure and interest. Already his affectionate rapport with his cats, here elaborated, has been seized upon by cat-lovers generally and particularly those who are Stockwood-watchers, as further proof, if any were needed, of his charm.

Stockwood's notoriety has something to do with incongruity, the frisson of an aristocrat churchman who was also a burning socialist. At Southwark he also presided loosely over the phenomenon of "South Bank religion", all the while maintaining a spirituality of his own which was both orthodox and intense. This is not, however, a "spiritual autobiography" in the conventional sense, and the depths of his soul are referred to rather than excavated. The balance would have been better, and truer to the man, has he indulged a little more in that direction. But like many public figures who seem arrogant, he is in fact very shy, and so appears to have withheld some part of himself from these pages, probably the part needed to make deeper sense of the rest. Towards the end, reflecting on his new tranquility, he begins to reveal this side of himself, and it is very interesting. In the earlier parts of the story he recapitulates the various controversies in which he was engaged with an air of defensiveness – publishing in full, for example, one of his letters to *The Times* – which indicates a wish to be vindicated. One may hope that this setting straight of the record will secure his peace of mind.

Clifford Longley

Crime

Death in December

The Old Vengeful

By Anthony Price

(Gollancz, £6.95)

Christmassy crime books snow-thick in my table. And if you are still looking for something to buy with a book-token, you couldn't do better than *The Old Vengeful* by Anthony Price. To begin with, it's got a splendid, exhilarating cover by that well-known jacket artist, J. M. W. Turner ("A First-rate Taking in Stores"). But the inside is goody-crammed, too. A spy story which is simultaneously a plea for the virtues of scholarship (Yes, scholarship as what's needed to solve our problems), it stimulates intellectually and infuriates delightfully with its technique of loosing on to you a downpour of obfuscation followed by gradual enlightenment until another downpour ensues. Price's customary linking of an event in the past, usually with military connotations – here the Napoleonic Wars – and espionage tangles of today is perhaps on this occasion more of a cross-bat stroke then heretofore, but the ball zings to the boundary all the same.

Next, **Winter's Crimes** edited by Hilary Watson *(Macmillan, £6.95)*, the annual anthology of new stories without which no Christmas in complete. Even good ones here, some of them like Timothy Homes's Italian tale and Roger Longrigg's Saki-like "The Serpent Orchid" particularly ingenious, real clockwork toys and guaranteed to be wreck-proof long after Twelfth Night. I might add to them a Peter Lovesey story set in an appropriately mystery-hinting butcher's shop and notably well-told, and a treasure-hunt table by the series's customary editor, appearing pseudonymously as George Milner, neat as a jigsaw puzzle, just the post-prandial thing.

If you want an antidote to Saccharine Time let me recommend **The Local Lads** by Jack Scott *(Collins, £6.50)*. Another case for trumpet-nosed Inspector Rosher, it is a highly ingenious affair of interlocking coincidences and near-misses centred round a jewellery heist.

But artificial as the plot may be, there is little artificial about the people, small-time crooks, their police opposites and the inhabitants of some unnamed provincial town. They are just as they might be in life (stop and say the dialogue aloud), seen not in any sordid light but with admirable robustness.

Still, the seasonal spirit predominates. Like in **Christmas Rising** by David Serafin *(Collins, £6.75)*, one of his series set in today's Spain and actually featuring King Juan Carlos triumphantly defending democracy with the aid of warm-hearted, wife-cheating Superintendent Bernal. This is plum-pudding, stuffed and stuffed with nutty facts and so, alas, often somewhat heavy-going.

Much the same can be said (where's that temporary omni-forgivingness?) of **State of Grace** by Robert Tine *(Collins, £6.75)*, a pleasant thriller set in the Vatican. There are pauses galore for information insertion and the characters from Pope to priest tend to behave in a way perhaps more credible to an American than to me (forenames for all and sex for most). Viscous, in short, as brandy butter, but to all things there is a season. More clerical shenanigans in **Thicker Than Water** by Ralph McInerny *(Hale, £6.95)* a mystery featuring Father Dowling, of Fox River, Illinois. Lots of nice bits about American Catholic parish life, and not made indigestible either. It's sentimental as a carol, but just now who's caring?

And some more seasonal stuff. Jolly jokes in superabundance (cracker mottoes, hide your heads) in **Take the Money and Run** by Laurence Payne *(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)*, as Mark Savage, ex-film star now inquiry agent, delivers a mysterious package to deepest Wales. While, the other side of the chocolate coin, we have a touch of the creepies in **A Beastly Business** by John Blackburn *(Hale, £7.50)*, which actually begins with bloody murder when "The Vicar" calls on Christmas Eve.

H. R. F. Keating



THE TIMES DIARY

In the wings

Just when Camden council has thrown the National Youth Theatre into crisis by threatening to take over the lease of its headquarters, the NYT's director, Michael Croft, has exiled himself to remote Saint Helena. For Croft it is a sentimental journey. He first saw the island as a young sailor returning from Cape Town in 1945. He has been on the island two weeks, and tells me it is still almost completely unspoilt. But his return has coincided with the island's first killing since 1904, and its first drugs case, in which an islander is accused of growing six huge pots of marijuana. His principal difficulty, Croft says, is renting a car. There are 1,300 old Minors and Anglias among a population of 5,500, but when there are weddings or funerals hirers are likely to claim the vehicles back for their own use.

Matter of timing

The drama at Parkhurst prison recalled to a colleague an occasion in 1971 with a less happy outcome. He was talking to René Pleven, the French Minister of Justice at a time when prisoners at Clairvaux had seized a nurse and warder and were threatening to cut their throats unless they were given getaway cars. A message arrived, and Pleven excused himself for a few minutes. When he returned he made no mention of the case and chatted only about his faithful readership of *The Times*. Next morning it was clear that during his brief absence Pleven had given the order to storm the besieged prisoners, who carried out their threat and killed both hostages.

Sneezed at

European consumer organizations have found something to sniff at in government attempts to cope with sneezing powders made in Germany. The stuff first got up the nose of the cautious Swedes in 1981. They reported that the powders contained veratrine and orthonitrobenzaldehyde, and could cause breathing difficulties and an alarming drop in the pulse rate. In France it took three months for the authorities just to gather the signatures from ministerial departments for a banning order, which has now proved practically useless. Britain has taken no action. "We have had no reports or complaints, and are waiting for a European directive on dangerous substances generally", the Board of Trade says.



Long story

The Commons and Lords joint committee which examines statutory instruments published a special White Paper yesterday, price 75p, to show how the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries slipped when classifying fishing boats for grants. One category referred to vessels "less than 190ft in length", the next "over 190ft". So what about a boat 190 feet long? The ministry's reply was imperturbable, though plainly not satisfactory to the committee. It was: there aren't any.

● *By agreement with the management, Audrey Putchett brought back from her St Vincent hotel their poster which announced: "Scuba lessons – Learn to scuba dive and join the beautiful silent underwater world. Classes start at your convenience".*

Unkind cut

With unemployment at record levels in West Germany the four barbers of Oberammergau have been dealt a harsh blow: the traditional ban on haircutting which precedes the famous passion play has started, four months earlier than usual, and remains in force until the final performance in September 1984. For 350 years the barbers have been the only ones not to profit from the play. In this, its thirty eighth season, a third of the 5,000 villagers will take part. The ban on cutting hair and trimming beards normally begins on Ash Wednesday, but the play's director wanted to see fully grown beards when he picks the cast on May 14.



The Yemen Arab Republic, hitherto the largest user, has banned the import of African black rhino horns, long used there to make horn-handled daggers. The ban was influenced by a World Wildlife Fund study which proved that most of those involved in the dagger trade could not tell rhino horns from those of giraffes or antelopes. The WWF now hopes a second study, carried out on its behalf by Hoffman-La Roche, will be as helpful in countries where rhino horn is sold as an aphrodisiac. It shows that rhino horn is as effective as "chewing fingernails". **PHS**

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Poverty they call it . . . that's so rich

They order this matter better in Copeland: or if not better, then without doubt differently: Copeland is in Cumbria, and not so long ago, it seems, the local council sent to ask those of its tenants who were behind with the rent why this was so: the problem was a pressing one, apparently, because nearly half of all those dwelling in municipal property in the area were in arrears, and the resultant hole in the municipal books has had to be filled up, come ratepaying time, by the other half.

Only two of the answers given on the doorstep to the man in the bowler hat were published: in those two replies, however, there rests much matter for wonder. One family (the breadwinner was earning some £7,500 a year) said that they could not afford to pay the rent because they were already paying £25 a week for the hire of five television sets and three video recorders. Another family in the area had got behind with the rent because of the cost of a summer holiday they had taken in Algeria: when the collector ventured the opinion that that must have set them back a bob or two, they explained that the Algerian trip had been necessary because although they had already had one holiday that year, in Malta, it had rained while they were there. The council (Labour-controlled, incidentally) thereupon took steps to regain possession of the rent-owing families' houses.

No doubt the news of this oppressive and unjust action will shortly lead to a series of denunciatory articles in *New Society*, and to indignant questions in Parliament by Mr Jack Straw. No doubt, too, there will shortly be letters to this paper accusing me of wanting to send women down the mines and induce rickets in children. Nonetheless, I wish to discuss the implications of the tale today, twirling my villain's moustache as I do so.

Somewhere in the heads of the tenants in question there is firmly lodged the belief that it is not necessary for people today to deny themselves anything in the way of comfort or material possessions in order to meet their financial obligations, together with the equally powerful conviction that when those obligations are in respect of necessities and/or owed not to an individual but to an institution – a credit-card organization, a shop, a mail-order company, the local council – there is no reason for disquiet, let alone shame, in their debts or in the reason for the debts being incurred.

I cannot agree, but that is of no importance. What is important is to discover how those ideas got into those heads in the first place. When Mr Alex Lyon said in the House of Commons that the state – he meant in this country, not in totalitarian lands – should be responsible for all the necessities of life for all its citizens, leaving the citizens free to spend the entire fruits of their earned incomes on indulging their tastes in leisure or luxury, he was speaking the epilogue, not writing the preface; the idea had clearly taken root long before. Indeed, the roots must already have gone deep, for the only voice raised to express surprise at the view was that of my colleague Ronald Butt, and it is well known that *he* wants to send little boys up chimneys and make membership of a trade union punishable by transportation for life.

Somehow it has come to be felt that when St Paul said to the Thessalonians that "if any man would not work, neither should he eat", St Paul was wrong, and that when he said in his Third Epistle to the same people (who had ignored the first two) "if any man would not pay his rent, neither should he hire five television sets and three video recorders", he was not only wrong but plainly barmy.

The trouble began, I think, in the use of the word "poverty", and the reason it caused trouble lay in the fact that it cannot be defined except in relative terms. An unemployed and partly disabled elderly woman living in one room of a condemned tenement in the Gorbals would, I think, be held to be poor by any reader of these words. But to a family living on the pavement in Calcutta the Gorbals woman is a Maharanee dwelling in fabulous luxury. So much is obvious (though you would be surprised at how widely it is not understood); what is less obvious is that the usual answer to the point implied in the comparison – that the Gorbals woman does not live in India but in a country where most people live in decent houses or flats – won't do either. For what, under the new dispensation, does the Gorbals woman need to be no longer poor?

Certainly she needs the leaky roof mended; she needs more and better food; she needs heat, clothes, washing facilities. But that is what she needs to avoid breakdown, starvation or hypothermia; what does she need to be no longer *thought of* as poor? It may be difficult to believe, but there is no possible answer to that question.

In 1982 the proportion of households in Britain with a television set was 97 per cent; were the other three per cent poor? It seems they must have been, for to lack what almost everybody else has is the accepted definition of poverty. Then a television set is a necessity. But wait: the 97 per cent of households with a television set were divided into 77 per cent with a colour set and 20 per cent with a black and white. Not to have what three-quarters of the population do have must be to live in poverty; then a colour set is a necessity. Is that not an odd conclusion?

You can go on playing this game all night; but the point is that we have been playing it nationally for years, and the referees have been – still are – such folk as Professor Peter Townsend and Mr Frank Field. There is no level of income whatever that cannot be thought to constitute poverty if a substantial proportion of other incomes are larger, and the number of items that, year by year, are struck off the luxury list and added to the necessities category never diminishes, nor can it ever diminish, until we reach Mr Lyon's Nirvana and everything it is possible to desire has become essential.

And all the families in Copeland were doing was to get very slightly ahead of the game. Indeed, the second family was hardly even that; most people have holidays, so surely only the poverty-stricken do not, and if it be said that most people do not have holidays in Algeria to make up for the rain that fell on their holidays in Malta, I can promise that it will not be said much longer.

For the rent-dodgers in Copeland television sets, video recorders and two foreign holidays a year *constitute a right; an entitlement*, whereas the rent represents a *duty*, an *obligation*. For decades, without cease, we have been daily and hourly fashioning new rights and entitlements, and abolishing old duties and obligations, until the idea that anyone has a duty and an obligation to be television-poor, video-poor, abroad-poor (let alone drink-poor and cigarette-poor) until he has paid the rent, and no right or entitlement to these things until he has settled the grocer's bill, will seem, and not only to Messrs Lyon, Townsend and Field, to be the most outlandish and laughable idea ever proposed in the columns of a serious newspaper.

It is no use my saying that once upon a time that was not so, for I *shall merely be told that once upon a* time we burnt old women for witches, and now we know better. But until the broken connexion is restored, until we see again that credit and debit must balance, that rights must be derived from something more than wants and duties may not be ignored without penalty, that it is not necessary to have five television sets, three video-recorders and two Mediterranean holidays a year and that even if it were it would still be necessary to pay the rent first – until then, we shall continue, as a nation, to slither down the spiral, and the rent-collector in Copeland will ply the knocker in vain.

Michael Binyon

The angst behind Germany's political dilemma

Bonn

The job of President of West Germany is largely ceremonial, and few people abroad know much about President Karl Carstens, the trim, conscientious 68-year old lawyer, Christian Democrat and former diplomat. Suddenly he has been thrust into the limelight: as guardian of the constitution, it is his responsibility to decide whether or not to call a general election on March 6, and whether all the political manoeuvrings of Chancellor Helmut Kohl to force an election have been in keeping with the letter and spirit of the federal republic's cherished constitution.

He has already decided. Yesterday he called the political leaders together and tomorrow he will address the nation on television. Few doubt that he will give the go-ahead for an unprecedented mid-term election, presenting German voters with the chance to ratify or reject the perfectly constitutional, but to many people somehow undemocratic, formation of a new government last October by parliamentary vote.

But President Carstens, himself an expert on constitutional law, has plainly been perplexed what to do. After all, Dr Kohl, by scuttling his parliamentary majority on December 17 and instructing his own party not to support him in a vote of confidence, seems on the surface of things to have taken liberties with the constitution. Clearly this was not what the founding fathers of the federal republic had in mind when they drew up clauses in 1949 to prevent the frequent dissolution of parliament and guard the fragile new democracy against the catastrophic instability to which the Weimar Republic succumbed.

To outsiders it appears strange that the President has agonized so much over his decision. If German voters and politicians want an election – as they nearly all do except some Free Democrats who see their tiny party heading for a spectacular shipwreck – why can't they have one? Surely this is what democracy is all about? But outsiders see only Germany's prosperity, stability, solid achievements on the world stage and the statesmanship that has marked its leaders. They do not feel or understand the nagging self-doubts, the worries about the stability and maturity of the system, the reluctance to do anything to upset the constitution, which in the absence of any real feeling of nationhood, is revered as the bedrock on which West Germany is founded.

Most politicians of all parties agree that the bar on mid-term elections is now unnecessary and it would be sensible to allow a government to go to the country when necessary without having to involve itself in procedural acrobatics.

Maybe the Christian Democrats, if they are returned to power, will try to introduce such a change after March, but the necessary two-thirds majority in the two houses of parliament is by no means assured. Too many people still have too many doubts about tampering with what has so far served them well.

Germans have a low threshhold of public anxiety. Few nations are so given to worrying – about themselves, their image, their future, the economy, and the big issues such as war and peace, security and stability, freedom and democracy. "Are we a nation of pessimists and hand-wringers?", an established television commentator asked some foreign correspondents recently. And their answer was a tactfully qualified "Yes." Things that older democracies take almost in their stride – inflation, unemployment, terrorism and political extremism – ring alarm bells here much earlier, even though the record of coping well with all these is good.

The reason, of course, is the shadow of history that hangs so heavily on public consciousness. Serious questions are asked in serious newspapers about whether Bonn could become another Weimar.



President Carstens: perplexed in the face of West Germany's self-doubts about its stability.

Are conditions comparable? An outsider would dismiss this as absurd, and indeed *Die Zeit* admitted that political, social and economic conditions were altogether different. But it noted that prosperity was only relative, and sharp social and economic challenges going beyond what Germany has known since the war could give birth to unlikely coalitions of opposition to the present system in a way that the crisis of the 1920s and 1930s produced a search for simple, extremist solutions.

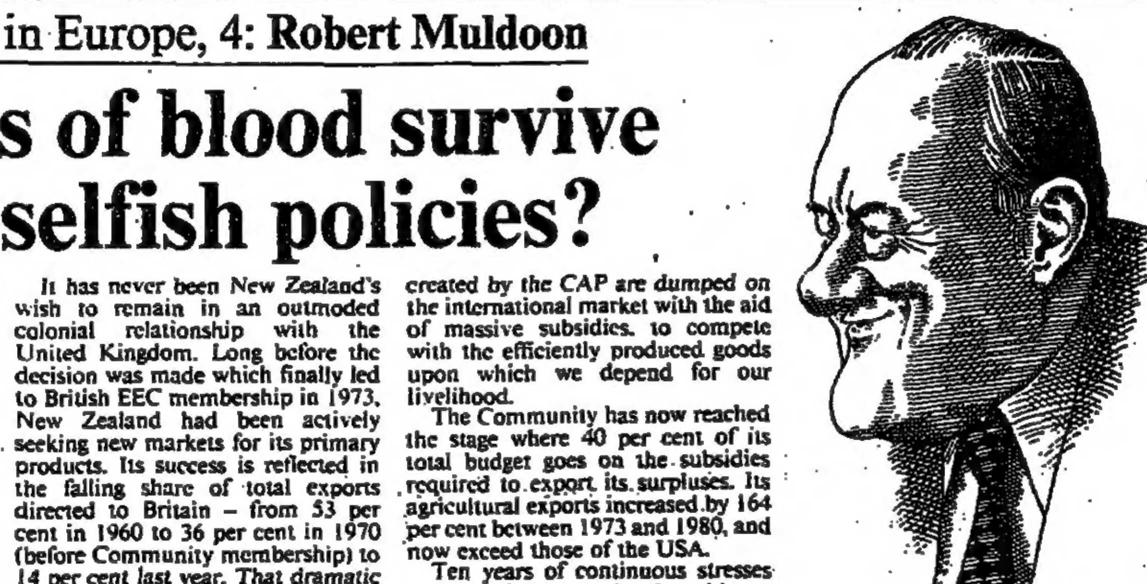
After a silent trauma that lasted a generation, so much is now pouring out daily about the Nazi period and the war that sensitivities seem over-inflamed. Barely a day passes without newspaper articles, television documentaries, films and discussion of what happened and why. It is 50 years on January 30 since Hitler came to power, yet the plethora of talk and analysis, the pictures and magazine covers seem to have brought this sombre anniversary very close.

This does not have much to do with the issues now facing the German electorate, which are similar to those worrying every western country: unemployment and recession, the need for austerity, the cutback in social services and the welfare state.

It does, however, explain some of the anxiety that seems to make these issues potentially more dangerous, more intractable, more fraught in Germany than elsewhere, and it also explains the obsessive self-analysis, the extreme procedural caution and the plain dithering that has characterized even the decision to be as democratic as possible and hold a general election.

Ten years in Europe, 4: Robert Muldoon

Can ties of blood survive these selfish policies?



A year or two ago, someone wrote to an English newspaper about the benefits of belonging to the European Community. They were, he said, like flying saucers: a lot of people talked about them, precious few could claim to have actually seen them and those who did were generally disbelieved.

That may be a jaundiced view of Britain in Europe. But 10 years on, it seems a pretty fair summation of what Britain's membership has *meant for its relationship with* "third countries" such as New Zealand. That our bilateral relationship is alive, and indeed remarkably healthy, is a tribute to hard work and immense goodwill on both sides.

The most obvious, and the greatest, impact on New Zealand has been in the field of trade. Since the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 Britain had consistently maintained a "cheap food" policy, freely allowing entry to its market from wherever agricultural goods could be produced most cheaply. In 1973 it overnight became a member of a fiercely protectionist grouping, already more than self-sufficient in many of the goods New Zealand produces most efficiently, and looking to the British market to absorb some of that excess. Inevitably, New Zealand's access to its traditional market was severely circumscribed. There can be no doubt that our economy has suffered.

A measure of the degree of adjustment required of New Zealand is the level of entry permitted our major food exports now compared with past shipments. Butter has fallen from about 170,000 tonnes to 92,000 tonnes in 1982 (and the prospect of 87,000 tonnes in 1983). Cheese has gone from about 70,000 tonnes annually to a Gatt quota of 9,500 tonnes for the whole Community. Lamb is subject to "voluntary" restraint at 245,500 tonnes, in a market which has in the past absorbed more than 300,000 tonnes a year from us.

It has never been New Zealand's wish to remain in an outmoded colonial relationship with the United Kingdom. Long before the decision was made which finally led to British EEC membership in 1973, New Zealand had been actively seeking new markets for its primary products. Its success is reflected in the falling share of total exports directed to Britain – from 53 per cent in 1960 to 36 per cent in 1970 (before Community membership) to 14 per cent last year. That dramatic reduction has not been achieved without pain, and New Zealand would regard its present level of trade as an irreducible minimum. Markets simply do not exist elsewhere for the residual quantities of primary exports sold on the United Kingdom market.

Behind the difficulties that Britain's EEC membership has created for New Zealand is the Community's common agricultural policy. This guarantees European farmers unrealistically high prices for their produce and excludes efficient third country producers in order to prevent the operation of free market forces undermining that price structure. How the Community chooses to support its farmers, and at what level, is none of my business so long as the policies adopted affect only the Community. It does become my business when those policies impinge directly on the economic interests of the country whose government I lead, and this the CAP does in a variety of ways.

It is, from our point of view, unfortunate that the operation of Community preference has sharply reduced our scope to sell in what was formerly our major market. It is doubly unfortunate that very high internal prices are reducing consumption of commodities such as butter to the point where there is not much of a market for anyone, including British farmers. But what is most damaging for New Zealand, is the Community's practice of subsidizing exports. Surpluses created by the CAP are dumped on the international market with the aid of massive subsidies, to compete with the efficiently produced goods upon which we depend for our livelihood.

The Community has now reached the stage where 40 per cent of its total budget goes on the subsidies required to export its surpluses. Its agricultural exports increased by 164 per cent between 1973 and 1980, and now exceed those of the USA.

Ten years of continuous stresses and strains associated with a difficult trading relationship might have been expected to produce a coolness in other areas, too. Paradoxically, they have not. Our peoples are too similar and our shared experience too long for a rift easily to open.

That our attitudes remain essentially alike was never more plain to me than in observing the reaction of the New Zealand people to Britain's sternest test in recent years, the Argentine invasion of the Falklands. We were no less unanimous than you in our reaction to the invasion.

The greatest concern I have now when I consider British membership of the Community is the possibility that what we do hold in common may be eroded with the passage of time. It is not to be expected that those who profit most from the new system will long cling to the old values. Already the British dairy farmers are seeking to exclude New Zealand imports. I fully expect that the British sheep industry will follow suit as it gears production to the high new guaranteed price levels.

How long then can the British government resist the pressures of its own producers, added to the voices of those who see, wrongly, the maintenance of old friendships as incompatible with new alliances?

We are grateful for Britain's advocacy in the councils of the Community and are aware of the problems encountered there. I must nevertheless express the hope that Britain will continue to fight within Europe for a more enlightened attitude towards agricultural production and marketing, and for a more broadly based recognition of the Community's international responsibilities. The Community's decisions will have a profound effect on our future economic condition and will increasingly set the tone for our dealings with the country which gave us our nationhood, and with which we will spare no effort to maintain the strongest possible ties.

In the wider perspective I find it distressing that the major western allies, which have so much in common in terms of democratic systems, individual freedoms and shared perceptions of world security, are squabbling among themselves on the trade front. Retreat into a protectionist laager, especially during the present recessionary times, is patently the wrong thing to do if the world economy is to be turned round. All our societies bear to this day the scars from the injuries inflicted by that course in the 1930s.

If the European Community should move any further down this path it will damage not only individual member states but also the western alliance and the entire developing world. The heart will have been knocked out of the relationship.

Next: Sir Shridath Ramphal.

How the master wove his magic

Even for those of us most involved with the subject, it is hard to grasp the full import and rarity of the content of Thames Television's *Unknown Chaplin* last night. Kevin Brownlow, who with David Gill devised and directed the programmes (this was the first of three), has probably seen more film from the silent period than anyone now alive; but until this material, even he had never seen rushes from any silent film. (Rushes are individual shots for a film, often redone and rejected many times, before they are edited into their final form.)

These, though are not just rushes from any silent film. They date from Hollywood's first decade; they relate to some of the most famous of all silent comedies; and they are the work of the greatest figure in the history of films.

Rushes, as it turns out, reveal more about Chaplin than they might about most other film makers. Until talking pictures, he worked without a script, often improvising and developing his comedy before the camera. Thus the rushes relive the miraculous moments when he is starting out on *The Floorwalker*, in 1916. He has installed a moving staircase (at this time a considerable novelty) on his set and starts out from a first hesitant encounter with the new toy to work up the marvellous acrobatic variations which appear in the finished film.

We are able to see him inventing gags, developing them, refining them and sometimes rejecting them. He tries the same business with different actors. We see him instructing



1931: on the set of "City Lights"

times cracking up into laughter with them, and wrecking the scene.

It is significant that the earliest of these treasures date from the time that Chaplin achieved his independence and owned his own studio. He had space; and either out of caution or disregard, he appears to have thrown nothing away. In the McCarthy era of the 1950s he was *obliged to* leave the United States and close the studio. Some of the film – including the material for the uncompleted *How to Make Movies*, finally premiered at last year's London Film Festival, and an

– was sent for storage in Britain. Convinced that the rest, including the rushes, was of no further interest to anyone, Chaplin ordered its destruction. Happily for posterity, someone assigned the job proved incompetent.

Eventually it came into the possession of the collector and distributor Raymond Rohauer. Brownlow and Gill learned of its existence after they had persuaded Sir Charles and Lady Chaplin to give them access to their own treasures.

When the Rohauer hoard arrived in Britain from its various hiding places in Europe, it proved to consist of some 300,000 feet of negative. By this time Sir Charles had died; and the need to give her authorization for the use of all this material faced his widow with a difficult personal decision. Chaplin had always been notoriously secretive about his methods of work, and had often said that once people saw how it was done, the magic was spoiled. Would it not be against his intention to let it be seen?

Oona Chaplin, however, is far too intelligent and far too sympathetic to the creative process to think of joining the legion of vandal widows. She argued that Chaplin himself would have recognized that, particularly after his death, there must be a point at which his genius belonged to posterity. She gave her blessing to Brownlow and Gill in their amazing effort of cinema archaeology.

Last night's programme dealt only with Chaplin's two-reelers released by the Mutual Film Company in 1916 and 1917. The subsequent programmes move on to the period of the great features. There are elaborately polished and wonderfully *comic sequences which Chaplin*, mercilessly self-critical, excised from *The Circus* and *Modern Times*. In a home movie he improvises a gag with a balloon which years later is remembered and developed into the Great Dictator's ballet with the globe. A rejected sequence from *The Professor* inspires the flea circus gag in *Limelight*, 30 years later. For three hours we are privileged to see the greatest comic mind at work.

David Robinson

Ronald Faux

Stormy seas but soon in dock

Newcastle upon Tyne

Few stories tantalise the media more than a good invasion, particularly when it is by one man in a small boat armed with nothing more than a principle he believes in. Captain Kent Kirk, the Dane with the name and swashbuckling good looks of a Hollywood hero, is playing the media game as skilfully as he would a shoal of fish as he ploughs through the stormy seas separating Esbjerg and Newcastle.

Possibly, though unlikely, Captain Kirk, fishermen's leader and Euro MP, will have been persuaded to alter course during the night by the barrage of radio telephone calls that has streamed into his trawler, the 140-ton Sand Kirk. He was due off the Tyne at 6 am, with an accompanying oil supply ship carrying an overflow of media people. Whether they will still be able to focus a bilious eye on the story remains to be seen. It has by all accounts been a terrible voyage for all but men with professionally hardened sea legs.

In Newcastle, "all the media world and his wife" have gathered to witness the arrest and court appearance of the obdurate Dane. Aircraft have been hired to circle the scene, local boats chartered to follow the trawler and its escort to the shore. Some reports suggest that a court room has already been prepared in North Shields and that even now magistrates could be rehearsing how best to utter the words "£50,000" with such chilling force that the rest of the Danish fishing fleet will decide not to lower their nets illegally.

But yesterday was quiet and grey on the North Shields quayside. One local observer said: "Most of the journalists and television folk are out there with him, the poor devils." The North Sea, rarely a placid place, has been swept for the past few days by force 11 westerly winds. The Danes have had to batter their way through appalling conditions to the fishing grounds. The observer went on: "We used to have quite a few cases of illegal fishing here, against Poles, Germans and a few Danes, but there has been nothing for a couple of years. A fine of several thousand pounds and confiscation of catch and gear is usually enough to put anyone off."

Fishery protection in the North Sea is a hard job. The law is complex – involving the separation of legal from illegal species slopping about in the depths of a poisonously smelly hold – and boarding a trawler steered by an uncooperative captain in a steep sea is hazardous. Spotting the trawlers in the first place against the backdrop of the North Sea also requires skill and vigilance.

In the case of the publicity hungry Captain Kirk there should be no such problem. Having suffered such a crossing, his media crew are unlikely to allow him to be arrested until there is sufficient daylight and Royal Navy or fishery protection vessels in the offing to make a photogenic scene. He then intends to shoot out his nets at them in defiance of a law which he thinks threatens the livelihood of 11,000 Danish fishermen.

The British authorities have decided against looking the other way and denying Captain Kirk his martyrdom. No doubt, with the calm civility of British officialdom, it will be explained to him that he is breaking the law, his boat will be boarded, nets measured, navigation equipment checked and catch inspected. He will then be escorted to the shore, probably to North Shields. The media of numerous nations, rarely more pleased to feel solid ground beneath their feet, will pick up the scent of the story again after more than 40 miserable hours and Captain Kirk will begin his legal ploy of using any prosecution to challenge the legality of the British laws in the European Court.

One thing is certain: his expenses promise to be far heavier than those of the media men who have followed him so loyally – unless, of course, an obliging Scotty appears in *Star Trek* style to beam him up out of the dock.



THE TIMES

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PEACE OFFENSIVE

Well before the death of Leonid Brezhnev it was being widely predicted in the West that this winter would see the development of a Soviet "peace offensive", aimed at averting the approaching deployment in Western Europe of American cruise and Pershing II missiles. The Russians have made it abundantly clear that they view this deployment with intense distaste, and hope to exploit the opposition to it which has also been widely expressed within Western Europe itself. They have not got much time, because bits and pieces of the American missiles will start discreetly arriving in Europe any time now, in preparation for deployment proper which is to start in December. As things stand, opposition is strong but not strong enough to overcome the determination of the governments in power, at least in the main countries concerned – Britain, Italy and West Germany.

The "two-track" decision of December 1979 committed Nato to explore a negotiated alternative to deployment of the missiles while proceeding with their construction and installation. America, particularly since Mr Reagan took office, has tended to interpret this as little more than an obligation to remind the Russians from time to time that, if they do not like medium-range missiles in Europe, they can always dismantle their own armoury of SS-20s.

Some Europeans, however, took it more as a decision to proceed with preparations for deployment in order to give the West a stronger negotiating position from which to reach an agreement. At very least, Europeans of almost all persuasions have argued, it is important for the West to be seen to have made a real effort to reach agreement, even if the effort is doomed to fail, since only so can the battle of public opinion be won. Hence the opening of talks in Geneva on "intermediate nuclear forces" (INF) in November 1981, and the tabling by the United States last summer of the famous "zero option": you remove all your SS-20s, and we will deploy no cruises of Pershings.

That was an adroit move in its time, and it was clear that the Russians would have to produce a response that would sound convincing to the middle ground of European public opinion. On December 21 Mr Andropov did so. Zero would not be zero, he said in substance, unless the British and French missiles were removed as well. Otherwise the West, taken collectively, would have the edge. Consequently, in return for non-deployment of the cruises and Pershings, the Soviet Union would be willing only to reduce the number of its intermediate-range missiles in Europe (i.e. west of the Urals) to the combined total of missiles owned by France and Britain.

Since then Mr Andropov has made friendly remarks about the United States, and offered a summit meeting to Mr Reagan, in an interview with an American journalist; *Pravda* has made public the Soviet Union's offer to reduce its armoury of *strategic* (that is, long-range) missile systems to 1800, from about 2550 at present, and has blamed the Americans for the "stalemate" in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start); and now the Warsaw Pact summit in Prague has offered Nato a non-aggression pact. The peace offensive is here in earnest.

The most substantive of these moves is the one on strategic weapons, which no doubt accounts for the cautious optimism about Start expressed in Washington last week. The mention of a summit is good as far as it goes, but one thing on which Moscow and Washington agree is that a summit would not achieve anything in itself. It requires careful preparation, which is another way of saying that progress must be substantive, not just atmospheric. As for non-aggression, we are all committed to it already, both by the UN Charter and by the Helsinki Final Act. A treaty would add nothing to those commitments unless it covered concrete issues which are essentially the subject-matter of the various arms control negotiations already going on.

INF remains the central issue. Here Mr Andropov's proposal looks more like a clever ploy, aimed at dividing Nato and making a debating point, than a realistic basis for a solution. Both France and Britain regard their missiles as strategic rather than intermediate – designed as a "last-ditch" deterrent when national survival is at stake. France does not regard hers as part of Nato at all. Neither of the two countries, nor the United States itself, could accept that their missiles become a bargaining counter in American-Soviet bilateral negotiations.

Still, the proposal is a proposal. Even if it has been made for purely propaganda purposes, this has to be demonstrated by taking it seriously, discussing its implications in the talks and seeking to improve on it. Mr Andropov has succeeded in putting the ball back in the American court. The Americans have in turn to respond coherently and constructively if the battle of European public opinion is not to be lost.

TALKING ABOUT HONGKONG

The British Government has been giving away nothing about the talks between British and Chinese officials on the future of Hongkong that began early in October. During her trip to China, Mrs Thatcher justified a policy of silence by saying that maintaining confidentiality was vital for maintaining confidence. This was scant consolation for the majority of people in Hongkong, who reacted with understandable apprehension to the prospect of Britain and China deciding on their future behind closed doors. But with the lease on ninety per cent of Hongkong expiring in fifteen years' time, and China more than usually sensitive about issues of national pride, there were good grounds for the pursuit of quiet diplomacy.

Quiet diplomacy is a game two sides have to play. While British ministers have been keeping quiet, Chinese officials have shown fewer scruples. Although they have not said much about the Sino-British talks as such, they have made a series of statements, some more or less off the record, some more formal, outlining China's own plans for the future of Hongkong.

Chinese leaders have reaffirmed their long-standing commitment to regaining sovereignty over Hongkong, and officials in Peking have intimated that this means administrative as well as political sovereignty. The *People's Daily* has reassured the people of Hongkong – in the context of an article about class struggle – that the territory's social system will remain unchanged once China has taken it over. Hongkong Chinese visiting Peking have been told that the provision for special administrative regions written into China's new constitution is meant to apply not only to Taiwan, but also to Hongkong and Macau.

The fullest statement so far has been made by Mr Liao Chengzhi, the Chinese Government's main spokesman on overseas Chinese affairs. He told a visiting delegation of Hongkong factory owners that China would regain control over Hongkong by 1997 at the latest, the date when the lease on the New Territories expires. This was later glossed over by the Prime Minister who assured another party of visitors that China would not take the place over before then. After that date, acording to Mr Liao, Hongkong would retain its present status as a free port and financial centre. Hongkong, he said, would be governed by its own people, though expatriate civil servants would be welcome to stay on if they wanted to. The territory would fly two flags – a Hongkong flag, and the flag of the Chinese People's Republic.

Statements such as these are no doubt partly designed to placate nervous Hongkong businessmen. But by openly discussing Hongkong in this way, China has confronted the British Government with something of a dilemma. Should it maintain its silence, or should it try to reassure people in Hongkong by saying what its own proposals are?

Assuming ministers choose to stay silent, on the ground that confidentiality may yet bear diplomatic fruit, it is worth considering just what these proposals might be. The best option, and the one favoured by most people in Hongkong, is that of maintaining the status quo. But given what Chinese officials have been saying, this now seems increasingly impracticable. If China chooses to reassert its sovereignty over Hongkong when the New Territories lease expires, there is not much the British Government can do about it. The lease agreement, which is tacitly though not officially accepted by Peking, makes Hongkong different in kind from any other colonial question. But in any case is would not do to be too legalistic.

An attempt by Britain to make a unilateral stand in defence of Hongkong's interests would destroy the symbiotic relationship with China on which its wellbeing depends. It might, however, be possible even now to get China to accept a formula whereby some acknowledgement of its claims to sovereignty is combined with a joint commitment to continued and secure administration by the British. It has been objected that such an arrangement would put Britain in an insufferable position since it could never accept responsibility without power. But this is putting the matter far too simply. In any case, what is the alternative?

Nothing Chinese officials can say will put investors' hearts at ease once it becomes clear that Communist bureaucrats are running Hongkong, however discreetly. Hongkong's exceptional status as a flourishing capitalist enclave on the south China coast would gradually be undermined as investors sought safer havens elsewhere in East Asia. In economic terms the loss would be China's, rather than Britain's. But in human terms the greatest losers would be the five million people of Hongkong. And as the Prime Minister herself has said, it is with the people of Hongkong that Britain's moral responsibility lies.

OPTICIANS IN FOCUS

Some kinds of medicine can be bought over the chemist's counter by anybody who has a headache; others are available only on a qualified doctor's prescription. The former are often extensively and alluringly advertised; so are the latter, but only in the medical press, for the benefit of doctors whose professional organizations severely restrict their own freedom to advertise. It is in dispute whether optical spectacles should fall into the first or the second category, and whether the opticians who supply them should observe a doctor-like austerity or engage in the cut-and-thrust of the market-place. In 1958 the opticians were given a statutory monopoly on the supply of spectacles, and provided with regulating bodies which frown on advertising just as severely as the General Medical Council does.

The Office of Fair Trading now finds that this monopoly has made spectacles significantly more expensive than they need be, and had made their supply significantly less efficient. The Price Commission said much the same as long ago as 1979, but the law was not changed. The OFT discounts charges that the opticians have made excessive overall profits in recent years, but does find that they have overcharged private patients to make up for loss of income from a prolonged freeze (now over) in NHS dispensing charges.

The onus of proving that a restrictive trading practice is justified rests with those who support it. The fact that NHS item-of-service payments tend to be unrewarding to the conscientious practitioner is not a good reason for rules that facilitate the milking of the private patient. The real question is whether spectacles should be in the category of remedies that can safely be sold across the counter, or whether their supply needs to be regulated by professional judgment. The main criteria are whether the customer is reasonably able to judge his needs for himself, and whether a mistake is likely to do him much harm.

It is generally agreed that the wrong glasses cannot do serious harm to the eyes of adults, though they certainly can to those of children. Opticians claim that eye-tests for fittings have an indirect value because they may pick out unsuspected progressive disease at an early stage – glaucoma in particular. But there is little evidence that many such cases are caught in this way, and many of the referrals for further tests that are made prove to be false alarms.

Doctors are barred from competitive advertising because patients are not in a position to make an expert assessment of the quality of the product. Some aspects of the service an optician provides are similar, but on such matters as style of frame and speed of service patients would be well able to exercise their own judgment if the ban on advertising did not make it difficult to compare services and prices – which vary widely. For children, protection from over-the-counter spectacles will clearly remain necessary. But in general, yesterday's report bears out the suspicions of those who have argued that the opticians have not adequately made their case for the retention of their monopoly.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Food for thought in jobless age

From Mr Lawrence D. Hills

Sir, As the Age of Information Technology advances an increasing proportion of the over 50s among our unemployed will never work again. It would therefore be a valuable capital investment for local authorities, recently criticised for "under spending", to use their powers under the Allotments Act of 1925 to develop allotment sites.

Fencing, laying on water and sanitation, access roads and a community hut with lockers for tools are all relatively cheap, compared with the £3m in subsidies recently granted to a fully automatic factory near Colchester (*Sunday Times* Business News, December 11, 1982) that will employ only *one* man.

Present rents for existing council allotments are far too high for the unemployed and there is also a need for cheaper supplies of tools, seeds and seed potatoes to be made available to those who have been unemployed for longer than a year.

As the figures rise slowly towards first four, then five million it will become less easy, to increase benefits to keep pace with the cost of living.

Home grown vegetables are nutritionally and economically better for Britain, by replacing junk foods often imported and bought in supermarkets with fresh produce grown only for the cost of interesting and rewarding work in the open air. It is the allotment holder who will be well fed and fit enough to take a new job, rather than the dispirited TV watchers, who will outnumber well-paid computer programmers by tens of thousands.

There are a number of useful schemes, such as the Schumacher co-operative in North Devon, and the Swaffham scheme in Norfolk, but the problem is too large for individuals to tackle alone. It needs political action and Government help from those who can see further ahead than the next election.

I am, Sir, yours &c,
LAWRENCE D. HILLS, Director,
Henry Doubleday Research Association,
Convent Lane,
Bocking,
Braintree, Essex.

Facing both ways towards Europe?

From Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP for Cambridgeshire (Conservative)

Sir, Nothing better illustrates the intellectual bankruptcy of the Labour Party's attitude to the European Community than Peter Shore's article today (January 4). There is not a single positive practical idea for improving the economy or political leverage of this trading nation of ours with its long and successful history of putting together effective alliances.

Of course there are "unresolved issues" which "remain in the agenda of the Council of Ministers, to divide, frustrate and increasingly embitter the member states". But that is because of the practice of the veto by any member state which has effectively blocked all the reforms which we so badly need.

The Labour Party cannot have it both ways. If they want the reforms, they should support the weighted majorities of the treaty. If they want the veto, they should not complain about the slow progress to reform. And if they want democracy they should abide by the referendum (or at least commit themselves to another) and support the progressive transfer of power from the closed doors of the Council of Ministers – and the anonymous civil servants who effectively run this ever-changing group – to the directly elected members of the European Parliament.

On the economic side Peter Shore ignores completely the effects of the worst slump which has hit the world economy since the thirties. And he ignores the extra damage done to Britain by Labour's decision in 1979 to leave sterling unprotected outside the exchange mechanism of the European Monetary System and subject to the surge of speculative buying which forced up British costs and held in check the enormous surge of our exports to the Community between 1975 and 1979.

The European Community is now far and away the biggest trading group in the world, with a share of world trade half as big again as the United States. There is no point in Peter Shore looking to President Reagan. He is not going to lead us out of the recession. Only the European Community has the economic weight to reverse the vicious spiral of decline. And a lot of us – across political parties – are working on practical ways of doing this.

What we need is a bit more political power and a lot more political strength behind the efforts towards recovery and a truce in the harassment of the only institution we have which has the strength to do the job.

Yours truly,
FRED CATHERWOOD,
United Oxford & Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall, SW1.
January 4.

Arab visit to London

From Professor Musa Mazzawi

Sir, I would agree with the view in your editorial today (January 4) that the Saudi Arabians were offended at the British Government's refusal to see in London the Arab League delegation with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization because they had expected Britain to act differently, and that they were not offended by – or, at least, did not similarly react to – the United States Government's refusal to see the PLO representative because they knew beforehand that the Americans held a different view on the matter. But you omitted the added and significant fact that while the Arab governments are not afraid of Britain, they are afraid of the United States which underwrites and promotes some of their regimes, particularly the Saudi Arabians.

Palestinians like myself find this attitude of the Arab League and of Saudi Arabia neither courageous nor positive. Many years ago President Nasser coined the phrase "We must befriend those who befriend us and oppose those who oppose us", and if the Arab Governments had pursued this policy consistently and across the board the Palestinian and Arab peoples would not have been in the mess in which they find themselves today.

The visit of the Arab League delegation to London is designed merely to inform the British Government of Arab League policy. This is not such a momentous exercise, and at best is only remotely connected with a direct and positive solution of the problem. It did not require the wielding of such a big stick, and against Britain in particular.

Everybody knows that the solution of the Palestine problem is mainly in the hands of the United States Government. The United States will be giving Israel this year nearly $2bn in economic aid, plus other large sums to defray the cost of the invasion of the Lebanon.

If the Arabs (and particularly the Saudi royal family) who have many billions of dollars stacked idly in American banks were to withdraw not one dollar but 25 cents only for every dollar to be given by the United States to Israel the Government in Washington might take notice and try to do something approaching what the dictates of conscience require. And unless the Arab governments cease their preoccupation with side issues the agony of the Palestinians will continue.

Yours faithfully,
MUZA MAZZAWI,
The Polytechnic of Central London,
School of Law,
Red Lion Square, WC1.

From Mr Jonathan Cashdan

Sir, Despite my interested position as an English Jew, I approve of your publication of the letter from the Saudi Arabian Assistant Deputy Minister of the Interior (January 3).

Although it would be reasonable to expect me or any British subject to take offence at the rude language which Bandar ben Abdullah used to express equally insulting sentiments, such feelings of offence are outweighed by the value of his public disclosure of the ugly intentions and patronising views of the Saudi Arabian government.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN CASHDAN,
As from: Clare College,
Cambridge.

Royal commissions

From the Chairman of the Police Complaints Board

Sir, In agreeing with your leader of December 20 that royal commissions are best used to explain questions where reliable data are scarce and political consensus is desirable, I would add that they can be peculiarly useful for the purpose of exploring public problems of complementary opposites; problems to which from their nature there are unlikely to be complete or final solutions, and in the solving of which public and political judgment must play a large part.

As example, I have in mind the recent Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, the task before which was to find a balance, capable of commanding public confidence, between the security of society, the rights of the individual citizen and the powers to be made available to the police.

Although you, Sir, rightly indicate that a lamentably high proportion of reports of royal commissions and departmental committees of enquiry have been pigeon-holed, the response to the report of the royal commission referred to above shows what can be done, given favourable circumstances and political will. Boldly mounted in the prevailing circumstances in 1977 by Mr Merlyn Rees, the then Labour Home Secretary, it is now the subject of legislation put forward by a determined Conservative Administration.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL PHILIPS, Chairman,
Police Complaints Board,
Waterloo Bridge House,
Waterloo Road, SE1.

Communists and CND

From Mr W. R. Smith

Sir, Mr Jon Bloomfield asks (December 16): "Communists who hold positions in CND are elected to them like everyone else. You criticise us for taking part in democratic processes in an open fashion. Since when has this been sinister infiltration?"

I would pick April 27, 1920, when what is probably the most influential revolutionary tract ever written was finished by its author. Mr Bloomfield, of course, was weaned on it. It states, *inter alia:*

Inexperienced revolutionaries often think that legal methods of struggle are opportunist... while illegal methods of struggle are revolutionary. That, however, is wrong... Revolutionaries who are incapable of combining illegal forms of struggle with *every* form of legal struggle are poor revolutionaries indeed...

In Great Britain the Communists should constantly, unremittingly and unswervingly utilise parliamentary elections and all the vicissitudes of the Irish, colonial and world-imperialist policy of the British government, and all other fields, spheres and aspects of public life, and work in all of them in a new way, in a communist way... (V.I. Lenin, chapter X, *"Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder).*

Yours etc.,
W. R. SMITH,
75 Arden Road,
Furnace Green,
Crawley, Sussex.

Jewish doctors in USSR

From Sir Douglas Black and others

Sir, The Medical Committee for Soviet Jewry was founded two months ago in order to assist Soviet Jewish doctors and allied professionals who are facing academic victimisation.

At this time, when there is a change of leadership in the USSR, we urge all medical personnel to use their influence with their Soviet colleagues in order to help the Jewish doctors and allied workers who are being refused permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union to join their families outside the USSR. This was endorsed as a permissible course of action authorised by the Soviet regime and was agreed at the Helsinki Congress which is being reviewed in Madrid this month.

These men and women are facing increasing victimisation within the USSR; they are being dismissed from their jobs, threatened with prosecution because they have no employment, their children are being removed from and refused access to university, and they are rejected by society but forbidden to leave.

We hope that the new administration in the Kremlin will appreciate the harm they are doing to the reputation of the Soviet medical profession and will refrain from similar action in the future.

Yours truly,

D. BLACK,	W. S. PEART,
H. ELLIS,	LIONEL H. PELL,
MALCOLM HARRIS,	PORRITT,
JOHN HORDER,	F. STARER,
JOHN MARKS,	G. B. WINTER,

Medical Committee for Soviet Jewry,
96 Kingsley Way, N2.
December 18.

Police in the Square

From Mr Nicholas Graydon

Sir, Deaths at time of mass rejoicing (report, January 3) must shock us all. As there are hints that some may try to make the police scapegoats it may be timely to record a few impressions of individual policemen on duty that night.

I was on the fringes of Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. Crowds were dense. There were pairs of policemen at regular intervals.

Officers in view did not allow themselves to be provoked by gaggles of lively, sometimes rowdy youths. They bore with good grace relentless spraying of their helmets, uniforms and faces from aerosol streamers.

Numbers of girls formed in queues to kiss favoured bobbies "happy new year".

A tall, fair, curly-haired officer gently escorted a drunk away from the throng and spent several minutes patiently trying to persuade the drunk to sit down before he fell over and hurt himself. The drunk was very grubby and the good citizens of London recoiled to avoid being touched by him. The officer firmly held the drunk's dirty arm and only left him when the drunk was safely seated.

For the majority of us the evening was a heartening experience. British people cheerfully managing to overcome their reserve. Warm handshakes and friendly greetings exchanged with total strangers. Most of us only learned of the tragedy much later, on news broadcasts.

Let us learn for the future and see if we can prevent such accidents recurring. Let us not forget the generous spirit and goodwill the event also engendered; and the police part in that.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS GRAYDON,
97 Grangehill Road,
Eltham, SE9.

Classical top ten

From Mr David Chesterman

Sir, Analysis of all symphonies played at London's Royal Albert and Royal Festival Halls, St John's Smith Square and the Barbican during 1982 shows Beethoven still top, for the thirty-first year, with 63, and Mozart again runner-up with 43.

The most spectacular increase has come to Haydn – up from 19 to 30½. Mahler and Schubert share fourth place with 26 each, while Brahms scores 22. Tchaikovsky comes next with 19½ (exactly as in 1981), and Dvorak remains eighth with 16½. Then we have a newcomer, Berlioz, with 13: I have decided to count his *Harold in Italy*, as it was described as a symphony by your music critic. Shostakovich squeezes in with 10, while Bruckner and Sibelius are excluded, with 9 each.

The most frequently played symphony was Beethoven No 7 (15 times). The Barbican's policy of repeating many concerts three or four times means that "to him who hath, shall be given".

An unfortunate record was established at the Festival Hall on November 2 when the first 10 bars of "Field of the Dead" from Prokofiev's *Alexander Nevsky* were played four times, owing to interruptions from Russian dissidents. It is hoped this record will *not* be broken.

In 1983, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Brahms, it is certain that he will move up, perhaps into second place.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID CHESTERMAN,
15 Shire Lane,
Chorleywood, Hertfordshire,
January 1.

Keeping an eye on the umpires

From Commander C. M. J. Carson RN

Sir, The presence of a video recording for all to see has put the Test match umpire in an invidious position. Seconds after he has made a split-second decision with his mark one eye ball, the monitor either confirms it or broadcasts his error to the millions watching – or listening via critical, in hindsight, commentators.

As these large screens are obviously going to be an essential feature of the future Test match, may I suggest that cricket looks to horse racing for the answer to the umpire dilemma. As well as the umpires on the field of play there could be two others off the field, equipped with a monitor with views from both ends of the wicket. All four could be in communication by simple radio.

Whilst the umpires on the field would retain overall charge and make all straightforward decisions they could, as in horse racing, have recourse to the camera when there is sufficient doubt in their minds for them to want a second opinion.

This simple expedient would, I hope, stop the histrionics of the aggrieved gladiators, eliminate automatic appealing and revert Messrs Lewis and Truman back to being sensible commentators from the present role as whingeing Poms.

Yours sincerely,
C. M. J. CARSON,
HMS Raleigh,
Torpoint,
Cornwall.
January 2.

From Mr D. G. Austin-Jones

Sir, It will be apparent to all followers of the MCC tour that the prime reason for our poor batting performance in the Test series has been the desultory opening partnerships.

In view of the minimal sentences currently being given to more serious crimes, can we perhaps now look forward to a reprieve being granted on our two true opening batsmen, Messrs Gooch and Boycott?

Their being confined to these shores is a harsh enough fate during an MCC tour of Australia: having to listen to a series of disastrous opening stands at an ungodly hour in the morning is surely an additional condemnation.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. AUSTIN-JONES,
Kingsley,
48 Green Lane,
Harrogate,
North Yorkshire.

Christian names in 1982

From Mrs Margaret Brown and Mr Thomas Brown

Sir, As in previous years, we send you our annual analysis of Christian names given to children whose birth or adoption was announced in *The Times*. James has remained the most popular name for boys for the nineteenth year in succession. Elizabeth held the lead among the girls, as she has done for the last seven years:

James	209	(1)	Elizabeth	110	(1)
Edward	154	(5)	Louise	106	(2)
William	144	(2)	Jane	85	(3)
Alexander	123	(3)	Mary	83	(7)
Thomas	121	(4)	Katherine	78	(8)
John	108	(6)	Sarah	67	(4)
Charles	95	(7)	Victoria	66	(6)
Robert	75	(13)	Charlotte	62	(5)
David	73	(8)	Alice	58	(12)
Richard	70	(11)	Alexandra	57	(9)

(The figures in parenthesis indicate the position held in 1981.)

With the exception of Patrick, which showed a marked increase in popularity during 1982, there was very little change in the choice of Christian names recorded in the columns of *The Times*.

The table for first names shows that James has regained pre-eminence over Thomas. Katherine has, as in 1980, succeeded in pushing Sarah into second place:

James	101	(2)	Katherine	49	(4)
Thomas	93	(1)	Sarah	45	(1)
Edward	74	(4)	Lucy	44	(6)
William	66	(5)	Charlotte	42	(2)
Alexander	57	(3)	Alexandra	39	(7)
Nicholas	56	(6)	Emily	39	(5)
Henry	47	(15)	Victoria	39	(10)
Charles	45	(7)	Emma	34	(3)
Richard	39	(16)	Rebecca	34	(10)
Christopher	38	(12)	Alice	30	(16)
Matthew	38	(14)	Sophie	30	(13)

The figures for 1982 show that 3,900 births were announced in *The Times* of whom 1,991 were boys and 1,909 were girls. The following summary shows the distribution of names during 1982:

	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Total
Boys:	431	340	767	443	9	1	1991
Girls:	417	365	902	220	5	–	1909

The number of sets of twins recorded in 1982 was 46, of whom 14 were boys, 25 were girls and seven were mixed. The adoptions totalled 13, of whom seven were boys and six were girls.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET BROWN,
THOMAS BROWN,
19 Wigginton Terrace,
York.
January 1.

A call to arms

From the Estates Bursar of Winchester College

Sir, This college's arms were a direct gift of the Founder, William of Wykeham, during his lifetime. The College of Arms, as a body making official grants of arms, did not exist for over a century after the foundation of Winchester College, now celebrating its sixth centenary (Diary, December 9).

The college arms thus have a much more ancient authority than that of a grant.

I would assume this would be the case in the majority of Cambridge and Oxford colleges.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN CHUTE, Estates Bursar,
Winchester College,
Winchester, Hampshire.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

The Princess of Wales, patron of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, will attend a concert at the Albert Hall on February 3 in memory of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, given by the massed bands of the Royal Marines, in aid of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children and the Royal Marines and other Service charities.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Jamaica from February 13 to 16.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Cayman Islands from February 16 to 17.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will pay an official visit to Mexico from February 17 to 22.

The Princess of Wales, president of the Albany Community Centre, Deptford, will attend an ice show at Wembley Arena, in aid of the centre, on February 18.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will pay an official visit to the United States from February 26 to March 7.

Princess Anne will visit the YMCA Indian Student Hostel, Fitzroy Square, London, on February 16.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit British Columbia from March 8 to 11.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will attend a presentation ceremony at the Albert Hall on March 9, and later attend an ecumenical service in St Paul's Cathedral.

The Hon Mrs Ian Wills gave birth to a daughter in Oxford on December 23, 1982.

A thanksgiving service for the life of Major A. T. (Tony) Philipson will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon on Thursday, January 20, 1983. Notification of attendance should be given to the Regimental Adjutant, Headquarters, Scots Guards, Wellington Barracks (01-930 4466, Ext 3332).

A memorial service for Mr Harold Nockolds will be held at St Bride's, Fleet Street, at noon today.

A memorial service for Miss Caryl Brahms will be held today at St Paul's, Covent Garden, at noon.

Birthdays today

Major K. G. Adams, 63; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 56; Sir Ashley Bramall, 67; Major-General Sir Hamish Campbell, 78; Sir Robert Clark, 59; Mr L. J. Croft, 60; Mr Barry John, 38; Mr P. J. Kavanagh, 52; Lord Plowden, 76; Miss Sylvia Sims, 49; Mr William Sirs, 63; Lieutenant-General Sir Geoffrey Thompson, 78; Sir Andrew Urquhart, 65; Sir Ernest Woodroofe, 71.

St Dunstan's College

Lent Term begins today and ends on March 25, exeat being February 21 and 22. D. C. Edwards is head of school. The dramatic society's production of *Richard II* is on March 10, 11 and 12, and the preparatory department will perform *Toad of Toad Hall* on March 23 and 24. The entrance and scholarship examinations will take place on February 1.

Forthcoming marriages

Viscount Melgund and Miss D. B. Trafford

The engagement is announced between Viscount Melgund, son of the Earl of Minto and Lady Caroline Ogilvy, and Diana, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Trafford.

Mr N. R. Craig Harvey and Lady Julia Percy

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Craig Harvey, of Sparsholt, Hampshire, and Julia, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, of Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

Mr J. W. Arnold and Miss M. E. Larcom

The engagement is announced between Joseph William Arnold and Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Christopher and Lady Larcom.

Mr F. H. Briggs and Miss V. A. Wootten

The engagement is announced between Henry, younger son of Captain E. W. Briggs, DSC, RN, and Mrs Briggs, of Axfords Patch, Lacock, Wiltshire, and Vanessa, second daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Wootten, of Millhall, Porters Mill, Droitwich, Worcestershire.

Mr P. J. Broadfield and Miss C. J. Blundell-Williams

The engagement is announced between Peter Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. D. Broadfield, of Pedmore, Stourbridge, and Clayre Jane, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs J. E. Blundell-Williams, of Tenbury House, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire.

Mr R. J. Enock and Miss H. S. Chislett

The engagement is announced between Richard John, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. A. D. Enock, of Exmouth, and Helen Susan, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs D. V. Chislett, of Thames Ditton.

Mr D. L. Forbes and Miss J. S. Spratt

The engagement is announced between David Lachlan, son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Forbes, DSO, of Rothiemay, and Mrs Forbes, of Puerto de Andraitx, Spain, and Joanna, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs Greville Spratt, of Grayswood Place, Haslemere.

Mr A. E. Fry and Miss G. D. Stevenson

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs H. S. Fry, of 30 Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, NW3, and Georgina, elder daughter of Mr K. W. Stevenson, of La Croix de Javernaz, Villars, Switzerland, and Mrs D. L. Stevenson, of Marlborough, Wiltshire.

Mr P. S. Hunt and Miss B. M. Blewett

The engagement is announced between Philip Swinson, son of Mr and Mrs A. S. Hunt, of Duffield, Derbyshire, and Brenda Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs D. R. Blewett, of Fulwood, Sheffield.

Mr S. W. Hood and Miss C. E. Davies

The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs W. T. Hood, of Coleraine, and Christine, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. H. Davies, of Cumnor, Oxford.

Mr R. Mackinnon and Miss P. D. Coaker

The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs Angus Mackinnon, of Hunton Manor, Sutton Scotney, Hampshire, and Phillippa Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Coaker, of Olliver, Richmond, North Yorkshire.

Mr W. D. Morrison and Miss S. E. Z. Butter

The engagement is announced between William, younger son of Mr and Mrs Maxey N. Morrison, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and Sandra, elder daughter of Major and Mrs David Butter, of Pitlochry.

Mr S. P. M. O'Hara and Miss M. J. Miller

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs Edward O'Hara, of Alcanada, Mallorca, and Miranda, elder daughter of Rear-Admiral and Mrs A. J. Miller, of Forge Cottage, Bosham, Sussex.

Mr M. T. Owtram and Miss K. N. Mace

The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Owtram, of Knutsford, Busbridge Lane, Godalming, and Katharine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs David Mace, of 134 Peperharow Road, Godalming and Voe House, Voe, Shetland.

Mr R. A. J. Posgate and Miss K. R. Reeve-Tucker

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs I. R. Posgate, of Badgemore Grange, Henley-on-Thames, and Rebecca, younger daughter of Mrs M. Reeve-Tucker and the late Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. W. Reeve-Tucker, of Perrystone Towers, near Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire.

Mr R. E. W Robinson and Miss L. J. Williams

The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son of Major E. R. W. Robinson and the late the Hon Mrs P. A. Robinson, of Moor Wood, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Linda, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. Williams, of Stonesfield, Oxfordshire.

Marriages

Mr H. L. Tennant and Miss T. M. Cormack

The marriage took place yesterday at Mustique Ecumenical Church, Windward Islands, of Mr Henry Tennant, second son of the Hon Colin and Lady Anne Tennant, and Miss Tessa Cormack, youngest daughter of Mr McRae Cormack and the Hon Mrs Jean Cormack. The Ven C. Adams officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Amy and May Tennant (sisters of the bridegroom) and Mr Charles Tennant (brother of the bridegroom) was best man.

Mr T. G. C. Holcroft and Mrs C. Nicholson

The marriage took place on Thursday, December 23, between Mr Timothy Holcroft, son of the late Mr John Holcroft and Mrs John Holcroft, and Mrs Charmian Nicholson, daughter of the late Mr Michael Gold and the Hon Mrs Gold.

Capt T. A. Weisman and Miss S. C. C. Braithwaite

The marriage took place at a civil ceremony in Cirencester, Gloucestershire, on December 9, 1982, between Captain Todd Andrew Weisman, son of Mr and Mrs Don Weisman, of Virginia, United States, and Miss Sarah Christine Caroline Braithwaite, only child of Mr and Mrs Simon Braithwaite, of Stonecroft, Cirencester, a granddaughter of the late Baron and Baroness Jabncke Von Schulz. A service of blessing in church will take place in April, 1983.

Major L. H. D. Macleod and Mrs R. A. Yates

A service of blessing after the recent marriage of Major Loudoun Macleod and Mrs Rosemary Yates was held on Saturday, December 18.



"Pit brow woman", a modern print photograph of a woman miner at Shevington, near Wigan, taken for Arthur J. Munby, the Victorian collector and champion of women workers, in 1864, and one of more than 150 paintings, drawings, prints and photographs assembled for the new exhibition, "Coal: British mining in art, 1680-1980" at the Science Museum, London. The exhibition, which will be officially opened this evening by Lord Robens of Woldingham, former chairman of the National Coal Board, will run from Saturday until February 6. The exhibition was previously on show in Stoke-on-Trent and Swansea. After its showing at the Science Museum it will be moved to the Durham Light Infantry Museum and Arts Centre, Durham, from February 19 to March 20, and the Castle Museum, Nottingham from March 26 to May 1.

Oxford entrance awards

The following entrance awards have been announced by colleges at Oxford University:

KEBLE COLLEGE

Exhibitions: A D R Mendoza, K Edward's S, Birmingham (classics); Miss C E Boddington, Malvern Girls' C (theology); Miss J L Manley, St Michael's GS, North Finchley (English); J N Phelps, Aylesbury GS (English, 1984); K L Stigant, Portsmouth GS (philosophy, politics, economics); J P Bennett, Ysgol Gyfun, Llanhari, Pontyclun (philosophy, politics, economics); Miss C P Hicks, Herschel HS, Slough (geography); D W Jepson, Leeds GS (geography); S T Cook, Aylesbury GS (mathematics, 1984); T J Craft, Chatham House GS, Ramsgate [illegible]

[illegible] Felin Comp S, Neath.

Modern Languages: Scholarship: M P Blamire, Kent C. Exhibition: P J Epstein, Haberdashers' Aske's S, Elstree.

Politics, philosophy and economics: Scholarships: P W Franks, Newcastle-upon-Tyne RGS; I N Watt, Trinity S, Croydon. Exhibitions: Sophie M Jackson, Wymondham Coll; Claire S Monk, N Lond Collegiate S.

Biochemistry scholarship: J M Hooper, High Wycombe RGS.

Chemistry exhibitions: R M Slade, Prior Pursglove C, Guisborough; D R Witty, Hymers' C, Hull.

Engineering scholarship: K J Morgan, King's S, Worcester.

[illegible]

Philosophy, politics and economics, Ethel Simon Exhibition: A M Butler, Dulwich C.

Natural science, chemistry, Clare Spurgin Exhibition: G J Smith, St Dunstan's C, Catford.

Engineering, Rolls-Royce Exhibition: J P R Liniott, Oxford Boys' S.

Physics: Nuffield Scholarship: R G Bower, Truro S. Nuffield Exhibition: D V J Murphy, Salesian C, Farnborough.

Fine art, St Anne's Scholarship: A S Northeast, Trent C, Nottingham.

ST PETER'S COLLEGE: To an open scholarship in history: M J Eastwood, Sandbach S (St Peter's Society); to open exhibitions in history: P D Edwards, Warwick S, D R Holroyd-Doveton, Bournemouth S; to open scholarships in [illegible] Eastleigh, for medicine; Joanna M Bowen, Roedean, for biochemistry (Unilever); P Jarman, W Ellis S, London, for medicine (Sydney Jacobs); S T Lunt, Stowe, for chemistry (Unilever); J I May, Wirral GS, for engineering science (GECB); G D Muddell, Lancing C, for engineering science; G N Warren, Vyners S, Ickenham, for physics (CEGB); to exhibitions in geography: A R Benham, Friary Grange S, Lichfield, J C Sanders, King's S, Macclesfield (Bracegirdle); to a scholarship in law: M B R Hill, RGS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; to an exhibition in philosophy, politics, and economics: Jane C N Bennett-Coles, Kingston College of FE (Bracegirdle); to an instrumental scholarship: Elizabeth A Middleton, Trent College (piano).

Dartmouth entry

The following candidates have been declared successful for entry to the Royal Navy and entered the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, yesterday:

DIRECT GRADUATE ENTRY [illegible]

[illegible] Derby: M C G Hopkinson, Bath Univ; S C Kellett, Dingwall Acad, Ross-shire; J P Lavery, King Edward VI HS, Northumberland; R A Lobley, Canford S, Dorset; A E R Lochrane, Royal GS, Worcester; R G Martin, Sandown HS, IOW; C H Morehead, RN Upper Yardman; P W Murphy, RN Upper Yardman; M P Pollock, Bay House S, Hants; L Solo, RN Upper Yardman; B D Taylor, Royal Hospital S, Ipswich; P Turpie, Trinity Coll, Perthshire; G W Twiss, RN Upper Yardman; T J L Williamson, The King's S, Canterbury; S W Wilson, Dundee Coll of Commerce.

Midshipmen (medium career commission): S A French, RN Upper Yardman; R W Howie, RN Upper Yardman; S T Johnson, RN Upper Yardman; J P McCormick, RN Upper Yardman; P J Morris, RN Upper Yardman.

SHORT CAREER SEAMAN HYDROGRAPHER

Midshipman: N M Greenaway, Alcester GS, Warwicks.

[illegible] C M Jacobs, Weymouth G S, Dorset; S A Judd, Churston G S, Brixham; A D Law, Liverpool Univ; K Macauley-Black, Bideford G S; A W B C Mahon, Wycliffe Coll, Glos; P Moss, Gloucester City Coll of Tech; R L Newson, Richard Clark Comp, Dagenham; S J Pearson, Ruskin VI Form Centre, Crewe; M D Pedley, The Salt G S, Shipley; J N Sime, Strathclyde Univ; K J Smith, ex RAF; P A Taylor, Queen Elizabeth's S, Devon; W Wass, The Barclay S, Stevenage; S P Winterbotton, Crompton House Comp, Oldham; J F Yates, Nottingham Univ.

The Ministry of Defence (Navy Department) announces the following bursary awards from January:

P W Harper Hill, Lancs Univ; A E S Hartley, Durham Univ; P A J Healy, Liverpool Univ; P A Heffernan, Oxford Poly; A J B Ingram, Lancs Univ; D K Keavs, Manchester Univ; A J Pearson, UCL; D B Turner, Southampton Univ.

Archbishop to visit New Zealand

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, is to visit New Zealand and Hawaii from April 5 to May 4.

In New Zealand, where he will be the guest of the Government, Dr Runcie will spend two weeks visiting the Church of the Province of New Zealand and nine towns, including Wellinton, Nelson, Dunedin and Christchurch, and receive a Maori greeting. He will also take part in the Anzac Day commemoration service at the Cenotaph in Auckland.

Dr Runcie will stop in Hawaii for five days on his way to New Zealand, visiting bishops and clergy of the Episcopal Church of Hawaii.

Latest wills

The Rev Sir Reginald Stuart **Champion**, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Governor of Aden from 1944 to 1951 and vicar of Chilham, Kent, from 1953 to 1961, left estate valued at £21,322 net.

Mrs Adda Brand **Pinter**, of Blackheath, London, Vivien Merchant, the actress, former wife of Mr Harold Pinter, the playwright, left estate valued at £61,284 net. She died intestate.

Mrs Amy Blanche **Scratched**, of Barbican, London, left estate valued at £780,951 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Murphy, Mr Arthur Albert, of Tooting, south-west London £358,005

Bryer, Mrs Marion Katherine, of Colne Engaine, Essex £311,194

Colridge, Mr Samuel Thomas, of North Bovey, Devon........£205,774

Jones, Mr John Richard Maldwyn, Newtown, Powys £301,808

Rofe, Mrs Angela Olive, of Bawnboy, co Cavan, estate in England, Wales and Republic of Ireland £246,249

Soliman, Mr Yassa Sudki, of Erdington, Birmingham £275,925

Rous, Major the Hon George Nathaniel, of Dennington, Suffolk £666,397

Brabazon, Mr Samuel Kennedy, of Mullingar, co Westmeath, estate in England, Wales and the Irish Republic £655,019

Wareing, Mr James Stanley, of Longton, Lancashire £236,963

Latest appointments

Latest appointment include:

Brigadier J. M. Cubiss and **Brigadier C. Hince** to be Aides de Camp to the Queen.

Major-General P. H. Benson to be Representative Colonel Commandant Royal Corps of Transport in succession to Major-General W. Bate.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

A great deal of confusion has been caused among cinemagoers by new code signs for films. Instead of the familiar A and AA, which we were just getting used to, we now have baffling symbols like 15 and PG. I have been asked by several readers and many of my children to explain the new system, so here it is in full.

U. Unsuitable for adults. This applies to films which are set in the future and contain scenes of mass destruction of entire civilizations which might very well upset grown-ups, especially if they are worried by Andropov or Reagan.

UU. Unsuitable for adults or teenagers. This covers films which are set in the future and contain no story or characters, only special effects and film score now available on LP.

UUU. Unsuitable for anybody except film critics. These are usually films about life in an Armenian village on half-closing day, quiet but moving studies of drug addiction among traffic wardens, hilarious romanian comedies or documentaries showing the lighter side of Proust's last days.

OM. Old Movie. This is a warning symbol meaning that you have already seen the film on television.

MBE. This stands for Mel Brooks Enterprises and refers to any comic film which seemed a good idea before it went into production.

15. Any film made in imitation of Blake Edwards's *10*, unless it is preceded by the word Rocky, in which case it is the latest film by Sylvester Stallone, all about a 60-year-old boxer trying to recapture the world title in a wheelchair. Unsuitable even for film critics.

PG. Please Go. This is an appeal made on behalf of any film from a director who has lost money on his last two efforts and is being given one more chance.

ETC. Steven Spielberg likes to make two versions of all his films, one the company lets him make and one he really wanted to make. ETC stands for Extra Terrestrial – Complete, and will no doubt be on its way soon.

BD. Badly Dubbed. The kind of film in which a character's mouth says "yes" and the sound track says, "*You bet your sweet bippy*".

BST. Badly Sub-Titled. The kind of film in which the character says, "You bet your sweet bippy", and the sub-title says, "Yes".

BBT. Best Bits in Trailer. There are two jokes and three exciting moments in any BBT film, and you saw them all last week in the trailer. If you missed the trailer, dont worry: the trailer was IBETL.

IBETL. Incomprehensible, Badley-Edited, and Too Loud.

JB. This stands for either Japanese Blockbuster or James Bond. These kinds of films have been given the same symbol because they are both colourful, full of screaming, difficult to follow and dominated by a wooden style of acting alien to our culture.

HOT. Honorary Oscar Time. Any film featuring a performance by an aged American star, for which he will get an Oscar despite his acting.

OBITUARY

MR DWIGHT MACDONALD

Radical American critic

Dwight Macdonald, the American critic and social commentator, died in New York on December 19, 1982. He was 76.

Born in New York City on March 24, 1906, Macdonald attended Phillips Exeter Academy and Yale University. After taking his degree in 1928, he joined the staff of Henry Luce's new magazine, *Fortune*, where he remained until 1936. There he learnt the craft of journalism, and perfected a style which was always lucid. Macdonald was in turn a Stalinist fellow-traveller, a Trotskyite, a pacifist, an anarchist, and then, in the 1950s, a conservative anarchist.

He broke with the Stalinists over the Moscow Trials, and was invited to join the Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky. In 1937 he became an editor of the newly refounded and anti-Stalinist *Partisan Review*. He invited Trotsky, then in Coyoacan, Mexico, to become a contributor to the magazine. His letters to Trotsky have the avuncular charm of an elder brother helpfully instructing a wayward young enthusiast. The Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party published an antiwar pamphlet by Macdonald, *Jobs Not Battleships*, in 1940.

The war years saw Macdonald draw away from the Trotskyists, and from Marxism. He founded and published *Politics*, a journal whose contributors were drawn from the substantial ranks of anti-Stalinist European intellectuals, between 1944 and 1949. (Among the writers Macdonald introduced to America were Simone Weil, Victor Serge and Albert Camus.) His own contributions, collected in *Henry Wallace, the Man and the Myth* (1948), *The Root is Man: Two Essays in Politics* (1953) and *Memoirs of a Revolutionist*, published in England as *The Responsibility of Peoples* (1957), are among the most stimulating political writings produced in America during the war.

The Cold War, and the American mood in the 1950s, was not much to Macdonald's liking. He turned away from political topics, joined the staff of *The New Yorker*, where he remained for 20 years, and wrote on various literary topics. In a long polemical article Macdonald identified "Midcult", or middle-brow literary taste, as the most dangerous opponents of high culture. A devastating review of James Gould Cozzen's *By Love Possessed*, a major bestseller in the 1950s, left that poor writer's reputation in comlete disarray.

Macdonald was a caretaker of the language, and attacked with considerable effect the third edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, and the Revised Standard Version of the Bible. His film criticism, collected in *Dwight Macdonald on Movies* (1969), showed considerable familiarity with the European cinema. His reviews of *Ben-Hur* and *The Greatest Story Ever Told* are endlessly delightful. Macdonald's essays were collected in *Against the American Grain* (1962) and *Discriminations: Essays & Afterthoughts in 1938-1974* (1974). A highly admired anthology of literary parodies appeared in 1960.

Although he was elected to membership of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and held many visiting professorships at distinguished universities, Macdonald preferred the role of Peck's Bad Boy to literary statesman. To the consternation of professors at Columbia University, Macdonald supported the students who for six days occupied buildings on the Columbia campus in protest at university policy towards the surrounding slums of Harlem. He joined the March on Washington in 1967, and there is a vivid portrait of Macdonald in Norman Mailer's *Armies of the Night*.

Dwight Macdonald married twice, and had two sons, Michael and Nicholas, by his first wife.

MR JAMES WENTWORTH DAY

Mr James Wentworth Day, FRSA, whose death at the age of 83 is announced, was a journalist and profilic author particularly well known as a writer on the art and mystery of wildfowling, one of the oldest of English sports. At one time, he owned his own piece of marsh, Adventurers Fen, in Cambridgeshire, now drained.

He was also a doughty fighter for high Tory causes, and a passionate champion of any scheme which he believed would preserve the wild life and countryside of England. On these matters, he wrote with knowledge gained at first hand, and an unforced charm.

He was always politically involved; he twice contested as a Conservative the Hornchurch division of Essex, and was often to be found speaking at elections in the Conservative interest.

Wentworth Day was both versatile and volatile; he had served in a variety of roles on Fleet Street papers and had also held executive positions on *The Field* and *Country Life*. In the 1930s he negotiated the purchase of the *Saturday Review*, and was for a period its editor. He was a restless individual, and perhaps not the easiest of men to handle, which is why he occupied many posts, but not for long. In the Second World War he was a war correspondent in France, and in 1941, Near East correspondent of the BBC.

The range of his books, listed in *Who's Who*, suggests that he probably wrote far too much. He went in for Royal lives, the biographies of such heroes of land and water as Sir Henry Segrave and Sir Malcolm Campbell, dogs, the Norfolk Broads, ghosts, and a life of the formidable Lady Houston, with whose sponsorship of the first flight over Mount Everest by the late Duke of Hamilton he was closely associated.

He has a small niche in English political history for he was an important witness in the Harold Laski libel action of 1946. Not for nothing did he list among his recreations "taking the left wing intelligentsia at its own valuation".

He was born on April 21, 1899, the son of J. T. Wentworth Day and served briefly in the First World War. He married, in 1943, Marion Edith, daughter of Hamish McLean, of New Zealand. They had one daughter.

LORD SHERBORNE

Lord Sherborne, seventh Baron, who died on Christmas Day at the age of 71 had a notable career during the Second World War as one of a number of ferry pilots serving with the Air Transport Auxiliary who had physical disabilities, in his case only one arm.

Born on May 13, 1911, the eldest son of the sixth Baron, he was educated at Stowe and during the 1930s worked in the finance department of the Hospital Savings Association.

In 1939-40 he served in the Ministry of Economic Warfare before joining the ATA where he remained for the rest of the war. After the war he farmed in Gloucestershire and was a member of Gloucestershire County Council for some years. He succeeded his father in 1949.

He married, in 1943, Joan Molesworth, daughter of Sir James Dunn, Bt, the Canadian financier, and widow of John Anthony Jenkinson. She died earlier this year.

K. H. V. Day writes:

The Seventh Baron Sherborne was born the Hon Charles Dutton – but, alas, he was also born with a congenital defect which left him without a right arm, and precluded the chance of ever having an artificial limb fitted.

He overcame this handicap with Bader-like ease: drove a car with more panache than could most of us with two arms, and even learnt to pilot an aircraft. There was no way in which he could fly in the RAF, but his wartime exploits as an ATA pilot were legendary.

On one occasion he was flying a Spitfire to Biggin Hill when – without warning – the engine virtually disintegrated when a connecting rod broke. In deadly peril, at low altitude and in bad weather, with all his ancilliary services gone, Charles wedged the control column between his knees and, while maintaining flying speed, managed to pump down the undercarriage and flaps. A few seconds later he landed at Kenley without as much as a scratch on his new but crippled aircraft – a gallant feat of airmanship which has rarely been surpassed.

MR R. S. V. BARBER

Mr Ronald Samuel Vernon Barber, who died on December 20 aged 82 was one of the leading engineers of his generation.

After graduating in 1922 from London University in Structural and Electrical Engineering he joined Standard Telephone and Cable and was appointed Resident Engineer in Czechoslovakia. He there was responsible for the manufacture of the Prague to Vienna Trunk Telephone Cable. In 1927 he joined W. T. Henley's Telegraph Work Company Limited where one of his achievements was the laying of the Welsh National Grid. He was later in charge of the reconstruction of the Pembrey Ordnance Factory in South Wales.

During the Second World War the invention of his manufacturing process of pre-stressed concrete resulted in the introduction of the concrete railway sleeper. The new process led to the worldwide use of pre-stressed concrete in construction today.

Barber was a fellow of the Institution of Structural Engineers, a corporate member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, a member of the Société des Ingénieurs Civile de France, a member of the Pre-stressed Concrete Development Group, a member of the American Concrete Insitute, a fellow of the Royal Society of Health and a fellow of the Society of Engineers, becoming president in 1952.

During his presidency of the Society of Engineers he presented, on behalf of Winston Churchill, the Society's Churchill Gold Medal to Sir Frank Whittle for his work on the jet engine.

In 1948 he married Miss Pamela Kidd, the then British Sculling Champion. They had four children, a son and three daughters.

Barber came from a family who for generations had been pioneers in engineering: his grandfather, the last Mr William Barber, was part-owner of the Great Eastern, when that famous ship laid the first Atlantic Cable; and his father, the late Mr Samuel Barber, a director of the Anglo-American Cable Company, made certain inventions for jointing cables, lying at great depths, as experienced in mid-Atlantic, which proved of great success.

MISS GLADYS HENSON

Miss Gladys Henson, the actress, who has died aged 85, had, in effect, two careers, separated by a seven-year break after her marriage in 1926, as his second wife, to the comedian, Leslie Henson.

During the first period of a dozen years or so, acting as Gladys Gunn, she appeared principally in revue and cabaret for André Charlot, C. B. Cochran, and Jack Hylton. During the second period, from 1933, she became recognized as a large, generous comedienne with an enlivening talent for cockney character and, when needed, a touch of pathos.

Born in Dublin on September 27, 1897, educated in England, and making a debut as a child actress (1910), her most important experiences for a long time were under Cochran's management in three London Pavilion revues, 1920-22.

After reappearing in the 1930s, she had four parts for Noel Coward, in *Design for Living*, (New York 1933); a *Hay Fever* revival – as the cockney maid – in London later that year; *Point Valaine* (New York); and *Operette* (London). She was also the inarticulate housemaid in the New York production of Gerald Savory's *George and Margaret* (1937).

From nearly 30 parts, after 1940, one recalls her in numerous plays by Emlyn Williams – particularly in *The Light of Heart* (1940) and *The Morning Star* (1941) – and in such productions as *Small Hotel* (1955), *The Iron Duchess* (1957) and *Rhinoceros* (1960).

Many television performances included the sequence of *The Newcomers* (1965-69), and a run of Ben Travers farces in 1970.

Her marriage to Leslie Henson was dissolved.

JACK SWIGERT

Mr Jack Swigert, who was one of the three crew members of the dramatic Apollo 13 space flight in April, 1970, died in Washington on December 27 at the age of 51.

The aim of the flight had been to land a craft on the Moon. But shortly after the launching of the space craft it was crippled by an explosion in an oxygen tank which meant that the idea of a Moon landng had to be abandoned and put the astronauts' lives in danger. They survived by transferring from the command module to the lunar module and by using what power was available to reach the Moon, go into orbit round it and then set course back to Earth. They eventually splashed down in the Pacific and were given a heroes' welcome by President Nixon.

Swigert, who was born in Denver on August 30, 1931, was educated at the University of Colorado, and was a test pilot from 1957 to 1965 before joining the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

He was elected to Congress as a Republican in November, but died before he could be sworn in.

MAJ-GEN E. G. V. STRICKLAND

Major-General E. G. V. Strickland, CMG, DSO, OBE, MM, who served as Senior British Officer, Jordan from 1956 to 1957 in the wake of the dismissal of Sir John Glubb, Glubb Pasha, died on December 19. He was 69.

Educated at Mayfield College and Sandhurst he saw service in India in the 1930s and in the Second World War took part in the BEF campaign in France in 1940. Subsequently he served in North Africa and Italy. He had won his Military Medal in France in 1940, when, having resigned his commission in the Indian Army, he enlisted in the ranks on the outbreak of the Second World War. He gained his DSO at Monte Cassino.

After the war he spent some time with the Arab Legion and was Senior British Officer, Jordan from 1956 to 1957. After another period on the staff of the Chief of Defence Staff at the Ministry of Defence he returned to Jordan as Military Adviser to King Husain. He was Director of Plans, War Office, from 1960 to 1963.

Captain Francis Francis who died in the Bahamas on December 24 aged 76 was a sportsman of international repute. Chosen for the 1928 Olympic Games to represent Britain in fencing, equestrianism and the quarter mile, he had to withdraw suffering from scarlet fever. As an amateur golfer in the 1930s he won among other titles the Swiss and Dutch Open championships

OBITUARY

PROF ERVING GOFFMAN

Influential sociologist

Professor Erving Goffman, one of the most distinguished and provocative of North American social scientists, has died at the age of 60.

Born in Manville, Alberta, on June 11, 1922 and a graduate of the universities of Toronto and Chicago, Goffman first made his reputation in Scotland with his work in the Shetlands, in 1949-51, and above all by the publication of *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life* in Edinburgh in 1956. Twenty years after he had left the Shetlands he was still remembered with admiration, affection and disapproval as a hard man, a good friend and a hard drinker.

His early work proved him a first-rate ethnographer. It also showed that for him the management of one's own person in the transactions of everyday life was the source for understanding how the difficult business of being both human and a member of society might be conducted. Concentrating on such things he anticipated and surpassed later trends in sociology which claimed him for their own.

He had a great influence on social anthropology in Britain in the late 1950's and early 1960s. Ethnographic work became more relaxed, more personal and less dominated by the structural presuppositions of Malinowski and Radcliffe-Brown or the Freudianism of American cultural anthropology. Something of the same kind could be said of social administration and social work, the practitioners of which were influenced by Goffman's devious humanism.

Between 1954 and 1957 he was financed by the United States National Institute of Mental Health. In 1958 he moved to Berkeley, California, where he took up a teaching position and was Professor of Sociology from 1962 to 1968. His later work essentially followed from what he had done in Scotland, and was about the difficulties and tragedies of living together.

Goffman had already had an influence on psychotherapy as a result of his earlier work, but its great effect on both sides of the Atlantic dated from his time at Berkeley. In 1963 he published *Stigma*, and in 1968 *Asylums*, the most famous work of that phase, in which he outlined a sociology of extreme situations and extreme artifices.

In 1968 Goffman went to the University of Pennsylvania as Benjamin Franklin Professor of Anthropology and Sociology. There he greatly influenced lawyers and criminologists, among others; and phenomenologists and ethnomethodologists in rebellion against sociological orthodoxy and political quietism seized on his teachings, very often to his distaste.

More recently he has been seen by a number of people in the United States and Britain, particularly the University of Cambridge, as a pioneer of structuralism both as a theory and a method.

He himself continued to publish, and his last works included *Gender Advertisements* (1979), and *Forms of Talk* (1981). He had been awarded the McIver Prize in 1961, and was a Fellow of the American Academy.

Goffman was a good friend and a good adversary in academic matters who did not harbour bitterness. He was also a genuine original who was at home nowhere and everywhere. In 1952 he married Angelica Schuyler Coate, who died in 1964. They had one son.

MR PAT WARD-THOMAS

A colleague writes:

Pat Ward-Thomas who died on December 19 at the age of 69 was a writer on golf in the passionate vein who made a world-wide reputation in the sport. He died at his home in Norfolk near the course, Brancaster, he loved so well and of which he had recently been captain. It was typical both of his courage and of his love of the game that, in spite of the cancer that racked his hard-worked lungs, his last appearance in print was a fortnight before his death, writing in *Country Life* about the great golfers he had known.

Once he had decided to make a career of sports writing, and a chance meeting having gained him a foothold on *The Guardian* in the early fifties, he devoted his life to golf, although he also wrote sometimes on soccer and hockey. He was fortunate in that his wife, Jean, of Franco-Scottish parentage, entered whole-heartedly and to much effect into that life with him. The full flowering of his writing came after he had secured a weekly column in *Country Life*, to which he contributed for more than 20 years.

He worshipped the heroes of the game, young and old, and made friends with many of them. Those who knew him came to look for purple passages and glowing accounts, but more solid qualities built his reputation: an ability to breathe colour into an ordinary day's play, and a sure instinct in picking out the heart of a round or the crisis of a match.

He was widely followed in the United States, not least for his pungent wit in conversation which seldom found a place in his writing, and also in Australia, South Africa and in several countries that had felt the force of his personality. He contributed in his gravelly voice to BBC sports broadcasts for years, and to many magazines, but he carefully restricted the number of books he wrote. His first was *Masters of Golf* and his last, in 1981, *Not Only Golf*, certainly the most endearing of his books for it showed the man turned mellow.

PYOTR YAKIR

Mr Pyotr Yakir, a leading Soviet dissident who was arrested in 1972 and, after several months in the hands of the KGB, pleaded guilty to anti-Soviet propaganda in a well-publicized court case, died in Moscow on November 14 at the age of 60.

Yakir's life was a series of severe reversals of fortune. He had a privileged childhood as the son of a senior army commander, followed by 17 years in Stalin's Gulag. On his release he was accepted into the Khrushchevian establishment, only to find himself leading the opposition to neo-Stalinist tendencies under Brezhnev and, at the end, incurring public and private humiliation.

Yakir's father, a member of the party's central committee, was one of the many senior military men to be arrested and shot in 1937. His wife and son were exiled to Astrakhan, from where the former never returned. Yakir, who had been 14 when the blow fell, was sentenced as a "socially dangerous element" and only survived the camps through his toughness and resilience.

He described the years 1937 to 1942 in *A Childhood in Prison* (1972), the first and apparently only volume of his memoirs. A quietly powerful book, it describes factually and unemotionally, almost with detachment, the fearful crimes, mass degradation and myriad forms of sadism and suffering that he observed.

After his release in 1954, Yakir became a student at the Academy of Sciences' Institute of History and was eventually given a post there. He lectured on his father, who had been rehabilitated by Khrushchev, and was commissioned to edit a book in his honour. This appeared in 1963.

After Khrushchev's fall in 1964, however, Yakir took part in protests against the violation of legal procedures in political trials and against the partial rehabilitation of Stalin by the party. In a famous open letter of 1969 he tried to calculate the guilt in legal terms of "the greatest criminal our country has known in its recent history".

At the same time he became a founder-member of the Action Group to defend Civil Rights in the USSR, the first openly organized group of its sort. He was closely connected with the samizdat journal of the newly emerged human rights movement, *A Chronicle of Current Events*, founded to report on the persecution of individuals and groups for their views.

In 1970, together with Vladimir Bukovsky and Andrei Amalrik, Yakir was the first to break another official taboo by giving a filmed interview to a foreign journalist.

In June, 1972, his immunity from arrest expired. In a statement written in advance, he said that if he ever recanted, it would not be "the real me" speaking. In the event he was held incommunicado for four months, during which time the KGB played on his vulnerabilities, before his resistance broke down.

By the time he went on trial in August, 1973 (with Victor Krasin), Yakir had given information on dozens of human rights activists. At his trial he pleaded guilty, and denounced his dissenting activities both in court and at a stage-managed press conference shortly afterwards. He was given a light sentence, and pardoned and freed in September, 1974. In his last years he was a humiliated man, shunned by most of his friends.

Yakir had married Valentina Savenkova, whom he met while in captivity and who shared his concerns. She died in 1981. Their daughter, Irina, became an editor of *A Chronicle of Current Events*.

MR LAURIE GRAY

Laurie Gray, the former Middlesex fast medium bowler and Test umpire, has died at the age of 67.

Gray played for Middlesex from 1934 to 1951 and was a member of their championship-winning sides in 1947 and 1949. He took 637 wickets in his career with his best performance being eight for 59 against Kent at Maidstone in 1938.

He played in a Test trial in 1946 and was a first class umpire from 1953 to 1970 standing in two Tests against South Africa in 1955 and the West Indies eight years later.

ABTA agency clause restrictive

Agreement between the members of the Association of British Travel Agents Ltd

Before Mr Justice Anthony Lincoln, Mr N C Pearson and Mr C J Risk

[Judgment delivered December 20]

In the first reference of its kind under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976, the Restrictive Practices Court considered an agreement relating to services, and refused to hold that the stabilizer agreement, whereby tour operator members of the Association of British Travel Agents Ltd were prohibited from selling foreign package holidays through a non-ABTA travel agent, was contrary to the public interest.

Mr Michael Burke-Gaffney, QC and Mr Richard McCombe for the Director General of Fair Trading. Mr Anthony Graham-Dixon, QC, Mr Kenneth Parker and Mr C Vajda for ABTA.

MR JUSTICE ANTHONY LINCOLN said article 13(6)(b) meant that no ABTA tour operator could sell foreign package tours through a non-ABTA travel agent. He could only sell directly to the public or through an ABTA agent.

That article had been given the curious title of "stabilizer," and the manifold restrictions which could be spelt out of it had been attacked by the Director General of Fair Trading on many grounds – for example that they were a fetter on competition, impeded innovation and the like – and were accordingly contrary to the public interest.

The agreement, the subject of the reference, was to be found in four documents, the memorandum and articles of association of ABTA, a code of conduct and guidelines for booking conditions laid down by tour operators, a retail agents' code of conduct and a standard form of agency agreement.

The onus lay on ABTA to establish one or more of the circumstances specified in the "gateways," the paragraphs of section 19(1) of the 1976 Act, and the court had also to be satisfied that the restriction under scrutiny was not unreasonable having regard to the balance between those circumstances and any detriment to the public or to persons not parties to the agreement.

The director had formulated some 30 to 40 restrictions, but it would be artificial to be required to examine each in isolation and they would be considered and tested not only in relation to each other but also against the total backcloth of the circumstances of the case.

ABTA had submitted that if the stabilizer were to be struck down, the public would be denied specific and substantial benefits, as its removal would lead to substantial reduction in the membership of ABTA with its financial safeguards, high standards, and initiatives in the areas of insurance, training and technology.

The court had no doubt that the removal of the stabilizer would lead to a progressive and cumulative decline in membership in the long term.

If the stabilizer was the cohesive factor the court considered it to be, what was the risk against which such enforced protection was imposed? ABTA contended that there was in the foreign inclusive tour trade an unusual proneness to the risk of financial failure on the part of the business of a tour operator or retail agent.

Although there may have been no unusual proneness in the industry in the sense that businessmen engaged in it were more prone than others to failure, when it occurred the repercussions that flew from it were unusual and called for an unusual degree of protection for the consumer. It was not necessary, in order to support that conclusion, to suppose that the consumer of foreign inclusive tours was abnormally exploitable or lacking in shopping ability.

The ABTA account rules tended to instil a sense of financial discipline not only in the presentation of the figures but in the actual marshalling and disposition of resources. That made for better and more efficient performance by members, thus diminishing the risk of failure.

A further substantial benefit to the public as users of travel services arose from the close and continuing cooperation between ABTA and the Tour Operators' Study Group (TOSG) and the skill and experience they had accumulated in rescuing stranded holidaymakers and arranging the continuation of threatened holidays.

It was contended by the director that insurance was a sufficient substitute for the safeguards considered as prophylactics against the risk of failure or as remedies when failures had taken place.

The court did not accept that contention. The loss on those occasions was not purely financial and could not be completely covered by insurance.

Travel insurance was a free market, the only arbiter being the laws of competition. The fact that ABTA, as a result of the account rules, bonding, reserve funds, and wide membership could offer low rates of premium was advantageous to its members. It would take a long period of experiment for the individual insurance groups to match the experience or continuing effort of the back-up teams put together by ABTA and TOSG, and it seemed reasonable to expect that such experience would be bought at the cost of much painful experience to the traveller, including much higher premiums than mentioned in evidence.

The standard agency agreement contained 23 provisions governing the relationship of the tour operator to the retail agent, expressed to be that of principal and agent. Clause 2, *under which the agent agreed to* sell holidays at the operators' advertised prices, was a serious restriction not only on the agent but on the principal.

That clause, together with clause 8 (relating to booking procedure) and clause 17, which was aimed at direct selling by the operator to the public and which was much too wide under the law relating to restraint of trade, should be excised from the provisions of the agreement.

Further, having considered the detriments to the public in relation to the restrictions in the articles relating to premises and staffing severally and individually, the court concluded that the past and present restrictions relating to premises and staffing were contrary to the public interest and that new provisions as to the qualifications of staff should be introduced to give reasonable protection to consumers according to the circumstances.

It now remained to consider whether the stabilizer should survive or not. The court was satisfied that it satisfied the conditions of one of the gateways.

The stabilizer ensured that the financial safeguards were contributed to by a wide membership and that ABTA's requirements were adhered to. If the stabilizer were to be removed, the compulsive force of that sanction would decline and the benefits of the safeguards would be lost.

The conditions of section 19(1)(b) of the 1976 Act were fulfilled, and it was not unreasonable under that section. No complete and equally effective alternative system had been shown to be available. The element of compulsion was necessary for and inseparable from its success.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Thornton Lynne and Lawson.

Tribunal bound by unwelcome decision

Sillifant v Powell Duffryn Timber Ltd

Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mrs D. Ewing and Mr R. Thomas

[Judgment delivered December 17]

The Employment Appeal Tribunal upheld as correct the principle in *British Labour Pump Co Ltd v Byrne* ([1979] ICR 347), that even where an employer had adopted an unfair procedure when dismissing an employee, an employee's claim of unfair dismissal could fail if the employer could show that the adoption of a fair procedure would have made no difference and the dismissal would have been justified.

The appeal tribunal expressed the view that the principle was wrong and undesirable but that they were bound by the Court of Appeal's decision in *W & J Wass Ltd v Binns* ([1982] ICR 486).

The appeal tribunal dismissed an appeal by Mr Thomas Sillifant, from a decision of a Plymouth industrial tribunal in April 1981, that he had not been unfairly dismissed by his employers, Powell Duffryn Timber Ltd. He had appealed on the ground that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in holding that the employers had acted fairly within the meaning of section 57(3) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

Mr Eldred Tabachnik, QC, and Mr Paul Miller for the employee; Mr Christopher Carr for the employers.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that a point of considerable practical importance had been raised. It was established law that in deciding whether or not a dismissal was fair for the purposes of section 57 of the 1978 Act, attention had to be concentrated on the reasonableness of the employer's decision to dismiss judged in the light of the facts known to the employer and his conduct at that time.

There had become engrafted on to that approach the principle that even if judged in the light of the circumstances known at the time of dismissal, the employer's decision was unreasonable because of a failure to follow a fair procedure, the dismissal could be held fair, if on the facts proved before the industrial tribunal, the tribunal concluded that the employer could reasonably have decided to dismiss if he had followed a fair procedure. That was known as the principle in *British Labour Pump Co Ltd v Byrne*.

In the present case the employee was dismissed for allegedly taking part in a dishonest transaction. The employers had dismissed him when they found out that the police were going to prosecute and without giving him any opportunity to explain his conduct.

The industrial tribunal had dismissed his complaint of unfair dismissal. They found that although the employers had acted unreasonably in dismissing the employee without any investigation, they would have taken the same course and dismissed him even if they had held an inquiry, and they would not have been acting unreasonably in so doing.

It was argued on appeal that the *British Labour Pump* principle was wrong in law. Mr Tabachnik submitted that the principle was inconsistent with the construction of section 57(3) in the House of Lords' decision in *W. Devis and Sons Ltd v Atkins* ([1977] ICR 662); that it required industrial tribunals to make speculative findings of fact and that the appeal tribunal was not bound to uphold its findings.

In *W. Devis and Sons Ltd v Atkins* the House of Lords had upheld an industrial tribunals' refusal to admit the employer's evidence that the employee had been dishonest on the ground that the employer did not know of the dishonesty at the time of dismissal. That was wholly inconsistent with the *British Labour Pump* principle.

The application of the principle had given rise to practical difficulties, and had caused great evidential problems.

His Lordship referred to a number of earlier authorities and said that until 1975 it had been uniformly held that the only relevant circumstances were those actually known to the employer at the date of dismissal, and that events occurring after the dismissal could not affect its fairness and might only reduce the right to compensation.

Lowndes v Specialist Heavy Engineering Ltd ([1977] ICR 1) marked a departure from the earlier approach since it permitted an industrial tribunal to assess the resonableness of an employer's conduct having regard to matters of which he could not have known at the date of dismissal.

If the appeal tribunal felt able to do so they would hold that the *British Labour Pump* principle was wrong and undesirable in its practical effect.

It introduced confusion between the fairness of the dismissal, which depended solely on the reasonableness of the employer's conduct, and the compensation payable to the employee, which took account of the employee's conduct whether known to the employer or not. The only test of the fairness of a dismissal ought to be the reasonableness of the employer's decision to dismiss judged at the time at which the dismissal took effect.

The appeal tribunal was not free to hold that the *British Labour Pump* principle was not good law because of the Court of Appeal's decision in *W & J Wass Ltd v Binns*. In that case Lord Justice Waller held that there was nothing in *Devis's* case which threw doubt on the reasoning in *British Labour Pump Co Ltd v Byrne* and Lord Justice O'Connor had reached a similar conclusion. The validity of the principle was part of the *ratio decidendi* of the decision.

Mr Tabachnik had argued that the appeal tribunal was not bound by the decision in *Wass* on the grounds that it was distinguishable on the facts and inconsistent with the Court of Appeal's decision in *Bailey v BP Oil (Kent Refinery) Ltd* ([1980] ICR 642). Those submissions had to be rejected.

Contrary to the appeal tribunal's own view of what the law was and should be, they were bound to hold that the *British Labour Pump* principle was good law and the appeal would be dismissed. Leave to appeal would be granted.

Solicitors: Trobridges, Plymouth; Bond Pearce & Co, Plymouth.

When chattels form part of freehold

Hamp and Another v Bygrave and Another

Before Mr Justice Boreham

[Judgment delivered December 20]

Although a number of freestanding stone garden ornaments were *prima facie* chattels and not fixtures, they nevertheless formed part of the freehold property on which they had been situated because they had been expressly referred to as such in both the particulars of sale and the inquiries before contract, and had been treated as such by the vendors in their negotiations with the purchasers.

Accordingly, Mr Justice Boreham held in the Queen's Bench Division, the defendants had not been entitled to remove the ornaments and the plaintiffs were entitled to their redelivery, or their value in damages where they had been sold.

Mr Martin Mann for the plaintiffs; Mr Tobias Davey for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE BOREHAM said that in 1979 the plaintiffs had purchased from the defendants a freehold property known as Brock's Ghyll, Wadhurst, Sussex.

The defendants had first decided to sell the property in 1978, and had instructed agents accordingly. They hoped to get £150,000 for it. The plaintiffs' first offer of £130,000 had been refused.

The plaintiffs had obtained a copy of the particulars from the agents. Those had included a total of eight external lights around the patio, five stone flower urns, a stone figure in the middle of the rose garden, a stone ornament in the fishpond, and a large lead trough. Those constituted all the disputed items save for a further single urn. Having studied the particulars, the plaintiffs viewed the property and saw most if not all of the disputed items in situ. They made an offer of £140,000, which the defendants refused. On a further visit by the plaintiffs, on August 6, 1979, discussions took place about possible ways to reduce the price.

The defendants had suggested among other ideas that of excluding some of the garden ornaments. But the plaintiffs had clearly wanted the ornaments and no agreement had been reached on that occasion.

A few days later, after a number of negotiations by telephone, a price of £147,500 had been agreed, on the basis that that excluded the mauve carpets in two rooms in the house, and that the parties were still to agree about internal light fittings.

No mention was made of the garden ornaments. The defendants' agents confirmed this agreement in writing, asking the plaintiffs for a £500 deposit.

The plaintiffs' solicitors then presented inquiries before contract. The reply stated the garden ornaments were included.

Contracts were exchanged on September 26, 1979. On October 1 the plaintiffs' solicitors sent requisitions on title asking if the answers to their previous inquiries were the same. The defendants' solicitors had replied that they were "save as varied by subsequent correspondence if at all". Completion took place on October 17, 1979. As soon as the plaintiffs had taken possession they had discovered the removal of some of the ornaments.

The defendants had contended that on August 6, during negotiations over the price, it had been orally agreed between the parties that the garden ornaments were not to have been included in the property. Alternatively, they were chattels and did not pass on sale.

The plaintiffs had argued that the ornaments were fixtures, or alternatively, in so far as they might have been chattels, the defendants were by their assertions and conduct estopped from denying that they had been included in the sale.

His Lordship said that the test of whether they were fixtures was twofold: first, the degree of annexation: here, apart from the patio lights, none of the disputed items was fixed or attached to the land or any structure attached to the land.

Second, the purpose of the annexation: was it to enjoy the chattel in its own right, or was to improve the freehold generally?

In the present case each item could be enjoyed equally as a chattel in its own right. So the *prima facie* inference that they were chattels would prevail.

However, it was material first, that the particulars of sale had expressly referred to the items as part of the property to be sold. Second, that the defendants had suggested their exclusion as one way to reduce the purchase price, and therefore they must have regarded them as having been included in the first place. Third, that the defendants had authorized their solicitors to say that the sale included all the ornaments on the property.

Accordingly, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the defendants must have regarded all the disputed items as part of the freehold, and his Lordship would therefore conclude that they were fixtures, and had passed on conveyance to the plaintiffs.

However, even if the disputed items were chattels, then it was still for the defendants to show that the plaintiffs had not relied on their assertions, following *Greasley and Others v Cooke* ([1980] 1 WLR 1306), and the defendants would have been estopped from denying that they had been included in the sale.

Solicitors: L Bingham & Co for Mayes & Rudge, Tunbridge Wells; Balderstone Warren & Co, Baldock.

Deciding one point before the trial

Fulwell v Bragg and Others

Before Mr Justice Nourse

[Judgment delivered December 21]

His Lordship, giving judgment in interlocutory proceedings in an action brought in the Chancery Division by Mr Brian Fulwell, solicitor, against his former partners, Mr James Roland Bragg, Mr Alan Howard Tonkin, Mr Peter Stafford Eales, and Mr Andrew Edward Paterson, gave directions as to the extent and method of circularization among the former firm's clients to be allowed.

Mr Raymond Jack, QC and Mr Bruce Cole for the plaintiff; Mr Michael Lyndon-Stanford, QC and Mr David Oliver for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE said that the dispute was between the former partners of the Bristol firm of solicitors known as Fulwell & Partners. The defendants claimed to have validly expelled Mr Fulwell from the partnership on November 16.

Mr Fulwell, on the other hand, contended that his purported expulsion was invalid, that the defendants had thereby repudiated the partnership agreement, that he had duly accepted such repudiation by a letter on November 24, and that the partnership was therefore dissolved on that date.

Mr Fulwell's object in seeking maximum circularization among clients of the old firm was to ensure the widest possible opportunity of canvassing them to carry on as clients of his.

If the defendants were correct in contending that he had been validly expelled than it was agreed that, except in three cases, the defendants, having validly acquired his share of the goodwill were under no duty to circularize the clients, and that Mr Fulwell could not circularize them either.

The three exceptions were clients for whom he was currently acting, those who were particularly attached to him, and those whose wills, in which he was appointed to act as executor, were deposited with the firm.

On the other hand, if Mr Fulwell was *right that the firm had been* dissolved, then all the clients ought to be circularized, on the ground that, on that view, none of the partners was in any preferential position in regard to goodwill as against the others.

It would not in practice be possible to reopen that question after the trial for reasons that were self-evident. If Mr Fulwell only achieved the limited circularization which the defendants would allow him it would be too late to canvass the other clients if he won at the trial. His right to do so then would be of little or no value.

If, on the other hand, all the clients were circularized now, Mr Fulwell and the defendants would be able to canvass them on level terms.

If the defendants won at the trial they would have lost their right to limit Mr Fulwell's canvass to the three special categories of client.

In his Lordship's view the only fair method of dealing with the interlocutory application was for the court to decide, on the evidence as it stood, which of the two sides was the more likely to succeed at trial and to grant or refuse an injunction accordingly.

At first sight that approach might seem to conflict with *American Cyanamid Co v Ethicon Ltd* ([1975] AC 396). But his Lordship did not think that was so.

Where the grant or refusal of an injunction at the interlocutory stage would have the effect of finally disposing of the action in favour of whichever party was successful at that stage, then whether as part of the process of weighing the balance of convenience or – as his Lordship preferred to view it – as a separate matter altogether, a somewhat different approach seemed permissible.

The authorities did not go beyond the case where the grant or refusal of an injunction at the interlocutory stage would finally dispose of the whole action.

There appeared to be no authority in which it had been held that this somewhat different *approach was permissible,* where the decision at the interlocutory stage would only have the effect of finally disposing of a single question in the action, albeit a very important one, for example, the extent to which the clients of the old firm could be canvassed in the present case.

In the circumstances, his Lordship would deal with the application by deciding on the evidence as it stood, which was the more likely outcome at the trial. His Lordship could not and did not attempt to make any final decision as between expulsion or dissolution.

Having then considered the evidence available, his Lordship concluded that it was more likely than not that the defendants would establish at the trial a grave breach on Mr Fulwell's part of the partnership agreement.

He was only entitled to circularization among the three categories referred to above. Mr Fulwell, or his advisors, were however entitled to be satisfied that all the clients in those categories had been or would be properly identified.

Solicitors: Pinsent & Co, Birmingham; Bragg & Partners, Bristol.

Courts can select claimants for compensation

Regina v Amey
Regina v James (Michael)
Regina v Meah

Before Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Kilner Brown

[Judgment delivered December 20]

A court making a compensation order under section 35 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973 had power to select one or more claimants to the exclusion of others when there was an inability to pay the whole amount of compensation.

The Court of Appeal so held when giving reserved judgment on appeals against compensation orders made by different courts earlier in the year.

Steven Keith Amey, aged 20, of Blandford, Dorset, pleaded guilty at Bournemouth Crown Court (Mr Assistant Recorder Woolley) to eight counts of deception and theft and asked for other offences to be taken into consideration including theft of a 50-year old Morgan three-wheeler sports car, which he sold for £600 and the owner stated was worth £3,000. He was placed on probation for two years with a condition of treatment and was ordered to pay £5,289 compensation including £1,000 in respect of the car.

Michael James, aged 21, and Stephen Fotik Meah, aged 22, both of Tremorfa, Cardiff, were convicted at Cardiff Crown Court (Mr Recorder G. M. H. Daniel) after a three-day trial, James of dishonest handling of stolen goods by assisting, for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment suspended for two years and ordered to pay £140 compensation, and Meah of dishonest handling by receiving, for which a nine months sentence suspended for two years was imposed and a compensation order of £280 was made.

Section 35(1) provides: "... a court ... before which a person is convicted of an offence ... may ... make 'a compensation order' ... requiring him to pay compensation for any ... loss ... resulting from that offence or any other offence which is taken into consideration".

Mr Nicholas Morrow Brown, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for Amey, Mr Richard A. Jones, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for James and Meah.

MR JUSTICE KILNER BROWN, reading the judgment of the court, said that that recent experience in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) indicated that orders for compensation were still *being made without proper consideration* of the principles involved.

In the instant cases two aspects had had to be considered: (1) what was involved in the requirement of proof before an order could be made; and (2) which was a new point, whether it was proper, where there were a number of claimants, to select one or more to the exclusion of others if there was an inability to pay the whole amount of compensation.

In *R v Vivian* ([1979] 1 WLR 291, 293F) it was said that "no order for compensation should be made unless the sum claimed ... is either agreed or has been proved ... in the absence of agreement or evidence as to the correct amount which could be claimed ... no order for compensation should have been made".

As orders for compensation, although a quick way of dealing with what was in essence a civil claim, were nevertheless part of a criminal process and might be supported by a term of imprisonment in default, care had to be taken to ensure that the evidence was sufficient before making an order. Proof meant proof by evidence and not by inference or guesswork.

If the obligation was established, an inability to pay the whole amount could easily be dealt with where there were not a number of claimants, by scaling down and apportioning to a degree commensurate with the total liability. Where, however, there were several claimants and one of them had a large claim which was much greater than those of others who had small claims, then difficulty might arise.

An apportionment on a pro rata basis might lead to one or more small claimants being compensated to a wholly inadequate degree.

In theory the civil remedy was still there, but in reality it might be either impossible or futile. Moreover, a loss of a small sum or an article of relatively small intrinsic value might be a very serious matter to some individuals.

Their Lordships considered that in the inherent discretionary power of the court to see that justice was done, it would be open to a judge, if *there were strong grounds for doing* so, to depart from the normal pro rata basis to make such adjustment as was reasonable.

But that discretion was to be exercised only rarely. It might create more problems than it solved and what was justice for one might be an injustice for another.

As a general rule apportionment and not selection was to be the adopted course where there were insufficient means to meet every established claim.

Where there were two or more jointly convicted persons against whom orders for compensation might be made on behalf of one claimant with regard to one item the amount was in general to be awarded in equal proportions.

Distinction should be made only where it could be shown that one of the convicted persons was more responsible than the other or where the ability or inability to pay was markedly different.

The appellant Amey had agreed to garage the Morgan. The man to whom he sold it dismantled it and sold all the bits and pieces for £900. No doubt that ancient jalopy was the owner's pride and joy and in his eyes was worth £3,000 to him. It was included at that figure in the police schedule, which indicated a total of £7,289 claimed by eight individuals and £2,867 by a bank, which was by far the largest single claim apart from that of the car owner.

Notwithstanding the warning in *Vivian* the assistant recorder, without justification substituted £1,000 for the owner's unsupported claim. The only figure proved was the £600, for which the appellant had sold the car, and the assistant recorder had erred in that respect.

He had erred further in considering the appellant's ability to pay. A realistic assessment of that ability was about £2,000. Had that figure been arrived at, it would have become instantly apparent that the eight individuals were entitled to £2,020 and the bank to £2,867.

If ever there was an instance of the rare occasions when the claimants should have been selected, and no order on a pro rata basis should have been made, this was it. It would be a great hardship on the eight individuals to receive only two-fifths of their proved claim and to be forced to resort to civil process for the balance.

On the other hand, the bank would be far better placed to seek and obtain judgment in the county court for the amount to which they were entitled. It would not be a futile exercise and the judgment debt could probably be met in full over a period of years.

By excluding the bank from the order for compensation it did not mean that they were excluded from *a proper claim; they were being* denied the quick opportunity of getting their money, and that was all.

The appeal was allowed, the compensation order in favour in favour of the eight individuals remained as amended in the case of the car owner, to £2,022. The order in favour of the bank was quashed.

Their Lordships, before parting with the case, would wish to express the hope that never again would the Court of Appeal be required to go through the process of any similar analysis, which was the duty of the tribunal at first instance.

As to the appellants James and Meah, the matter of the sufficiency of evidence for the recorder to find proof of loss was properly investigated. Compared with some cases which had recently come before the Court of Appeal the present case was a model of how investigations of value should properly be carried out. There was no reason to criticize or differ from the recorder's order as to compensation. The appeals were dismissed.

Meaning of 'payment under reserve'

Banque de L'Indochine et de Suez SA v J. H. Rayner (Mincing Lane) Ltd

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Kerr and Sir Sebag Shaw

[Judgment delivered December 17]

The Court of Appeal considered the meaning of the words "payment under reserve" when dismissing an appeal by the defendant sugar merchants from the judgment of Mr Justice Parker ([1982] 2 Lloyd's Rep 476) who had held that the plaintiff bank were entitled to the repayment of money paid under reserve to the defendants who drew on a letter of credit confirmed by the bank. The judge found that the tender of documents under the credit was bad.

Mr Roger Buckley, QC and Mr Roger Ter Haar for the defendants; Mr Mark Saville, QC and Mr Michael Collins for the plaintiffs.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the use of he expression "payment under reserve", as denoting the character of a payment, appeared to be widespread and it would serve a very useful purpose if it had a defined and generally accepted meaning.

Unfortunately it seemed that it had not. If that was correct, banks would be most unwise to use it without at the same time stating precisely what they meant by it.

The International Chamber of Commerce, who were the authors and guardians of the *Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits*, might like to consider the problem for their next revision. Meanwhile the court had to determine what the parties meant by the expression when they used it on the occasion in question.

His Lordship agreed with the judge that the bank was entitled to reject the documents.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that when considering payment "under reserve" one must assume that when payment was agreed to be made and accepted "under reserve" the confirming bank was convinced that the documents did not comply with the terms of the credit in all respects, but that the beneficiary was convinced that they did, and that the correct answer as a matter of law was uncertain.

His Lordship thought that what the parties meant was that payment was to be made under reserve in the sense that the beneficiary would be bound to repay the money on demand if the issuing bank should reject the documents, whether on its own *initiative or on the buyer's* instructions.

Sir Sebag Shaw agreed.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Durrant Piesse.

Discretion over admitting late evidence

Neigut v Hanania

On an application made to the court in the course of counsels' final speeches to allow the admission of further evidence the court had a general discretion to be excercised in the interests of justice, Mr Justice Stuart-Smith said, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division on December 20, refusing counsel's application on behalf of the plaintiff to call further evidence.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the court's discretion was not confined to cases where one of the parties had been taken by surprise or had been misled.

Stock Exchange Prices

Strong Demand

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 31. Dealings End, Jan 14. § Contango Day, Jan 17. Settlement Day, Jan 24.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99	90	Exch	3%	1983	99	+1/32	3.028	10.257
101	95	Treas	12%	1983	100	..	11.983	11.143
100	92	Treas	9%	1983	99	• -1/8	9.285	10.101
104	96	Exch	13½%	1983	102	..	13.139	10.101
101	91	Exch	10%	1983	100	..	10.000	9.984
98	87	Fund	5½%	1982-84	97	•	5.670	8.612
103	91	Exch	11¼%	1984	101	..	11.139	10.215
107	96½	Exch	14%	1984	104	..	13.413	10.484
94½	81¼	Exch	3%	1984	93	+1/8	3.209	7.825
105	91½	Treas	12%	1984	102	+1/8	11.722	10.416
117	96	Treas	15%	1985	107	+1/8	13.937	10.825
121	89	Exch Cv	12%	1985	106	-1/8	11.243	8.568
91	73	Treas	3%	1985	89	+1/8	3.348	7.885
105½	87	Treas	11½%	1985	102	• ..	[illegible]	10.471
107	88	Exch	12¼%	1985	103	..	[illegible]	10.882
106	86	Exch	11%	1986	102	..	[illegible]	10.847
99	69	Treas	3%	1986	87½	+1/8	3.429	7.253
107	86	Treas	12%	1986	103	..	11.622	10.829
99	80	Treas	8½%	1984-86	97½	• ..	8.718	9.356
116	96	Treas C	12%	1986	109	• -1/8	11.161	8.964
114	92	Exch	14%	1986	109½	..	12.785	10.865
111	90	Exch	13¼%	1987	107	• ..	12.311	10.969
103½	96	Exch	10½%	1987	99	-1/8	10.514	10.518
104	73	Fund	6½%	1985-87	93	-1/8	6.990	8.467
85	64½	Treas	3%	1987	84½	• -1/8	3.590	7.069

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 5	Market rates (close) January 5	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.6190-1.6270	$1.6215-1.6225	0.20-0.15c prem	0.53-0.48c prem
Montreal	$1.9920-2.0005	$1.9935-1.9945	0.07prem-0.03c disc	0.22-0.12c prem
Amsterdam	4.20-4.23fl	4.20½-4.21½fl	2¼-1¾c prem	5½-5¼c prem
Brussels	74.90-75.30f	74.95-75.05f	30-40c disc	75-95c disc
Copenhagen	13.41-13.48k	13.42½-13.43½k	550-665ore disc	1755-1880ore disc
Dublin	1.1435-1.1505p	1.1455-1.1475p	50-65p disc	120-150p disc
Frankfurt	3.80-3.83½m	3.80½-3.81½m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	4½-4pf prem
Lisbon	144.50-148.50e	145.00-148.00e	[illegible]c disc	435-1415c disc
Madrid	202.00-203.00p	202.30-202.60p	70-210c disc	335-510c disc
Milan	2194-2203lr	2196-2198lr	27-32lr disc	86-92lr disc
Oslo	11.26-11.31k	11.27-11.28k	330-425ore disc	1060-1165ore disc
Paris	10.78-10.83f	10.80-10.81f	10-13c disc	35-38c disc
Stockholm	11.70-11.76k	11.73½-11.74½k	[illegible]ore disc	455-530ore disc
Tokyo	370-374y	371-372y	1.37-1.07y prem	3.45-3.15y prem
Vienna	26.70-26.85sch	26.76-26.81sch	11-8gro prem	30-24gro prem
Zurich	3.16½-3.20½f	3.17-3.18f	2¼-1¾c prem	5½-5c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 83.5 down 0.3

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10-10¼%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10¼ Low 9

Week Fixed: 10¼-10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10	2 months	9⅞
3 months	9⅞	3 months	9⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10⅟₃₂-10	1 month	10¼
2 months	10-9³¹⁄₃₂	2 months	10⅛
3 months	9¹⁵⁄₁₆-9⅞	3 months	10⅟₁₆
6 months	9²¹⁄₃₂-9¹⁷⁄₃₂	6 months	10⅟₃₂

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11⅜-11¼	7 months	10½-10¼
2 months	11¼-11⅛	8 months	10½-10¼
3 months	11⅛-11	9 months	10½-10¼
4 months	11-10⅞	10 months	10½-10¼
5 months	10⅞-10⅝	11 months	10½-10¼
6 months	10½-10¼	12 months	10⅝-10¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	10⅝-10½	6 months	10⁵⁄₁₆-10⅛
3 months	10⁵⁄₁₆-10¼	12 months	10⁵⁄₁₆-10⅛

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10⅞	3 months	10⅞
7 days	10⅞	6 months	10¼
1 month	10½	1 year	10¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10⅞-10½ Close 9

1 week	10½-10¼	6 months	10⅜-10¼
1 month	10½-10⅜	9 months	10⅜-10¼
3 months	10½-10⅜	12 months	10⅜-10¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 10½ 6 months 10⅜

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6380-1.6510
Bahrain	0.6105-0.6135
Finland	8.4930-8.5330
Greece	[illegible]
Hongkong	10.5585-10.5985
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4665-0.4695
Malaysia	3.7100-3.7400
Mexico	230-260
New Zealand	2.1960-2.2160
Saudi Arabia	5.5755-5.6055
Singapore	3.3750-3.4050
South Africa	1.7235-1.7385

Dollar Spot Rate

* Ireland	1.4140-1.4155
+ Canada	1.2293-1.2296
Netherlands	2.5965-2.5975
Belgium	46.28-46.30
Denmark	8.28-8.29
West Germany	2.3470-2.3480
Portugal	89-91
Spain	124.70-124.80
Italy	1354-1354.50
Norway	6.95-6.96
France	6.6560-6.6600
Sweden	7.2225-7.2325
Japan	228.80-228.95
Austria	16.49-16.51
Switzerland	1.9560-1.9575

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8134-0.8137

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8-9; seven days, 8⅞-9¼; one month, 8⅞-9; three months, 8¹⁵⁄₁₆-9⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 9⅟₁₆-9⁵⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $454.75 (an ounce); pm, $454 close, $456.50.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $469-471 (£289-290).
Sovereigns* (new): $107.5-108.5 ([illegible]).
* Excludes VAT

هكذا من الإصل

Investment and finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

Clearing out the skeletons

When one door closes, another opens. Mr Ian Hay Davison, one of the country's top accountants, was more than a little miffed last year when a few months after he took over as chairman of the Accounting Standards Committee, the body which drafts the guidelines for published accounts, a rebellion within that staid profession on the inflation accounting rules effectively robbed him of his freedom of action.

But yesterday he was the surprise choice of the Council of Lloyd's of London, for the newly created post of chief executive.

His is an inspired appointment and one for which that much maligned organization deserves credit.

When the powers that run Lloyd's bowed to Bank of England pressure to create the post the unofficial message sent out to assuage the traditionalists was that the man would be an administrator, but very much under the control of the chairman and council.

That may well be the case now, but Mr Davison has considerable drive, energy and intelligence, and in his years at the accountancy firm Arthur Anderson he developed a deeply ingrained habit of getting his own way.

So those members of Lloyd's who think that once the present fuss blows over life will return to normal had better think again. Davison is not going to be happy till he is sure that all the skeletons have been cleared out of those Cayman Islands cupboards.

But that said, his greatest achievement to date was in building the United Kingdom accounting practice of Arthur Anderson from an also ran to a significant force in a remarkably short time.

So the positive side of his appointment yesterday is that, once the house is put in order, he can also provide the drive to make sure that Lloyd's remains the leading name in the insurance world.

'No question of secret deals' under new regime

Ian Hay Davison named as £120,000 Lloyd's chief

By Gareth David

Mr Ian Hay Davison, senior partner of accountants Arthur Andersen, is to become chief executive of Lloyd's of London.

His appointment, which carries an annual salary of £120,000, takes effect on February 1 and comes after an approach late last year by Mr Gordon Richardson, retiring Governor of the Bank of England. Mr Richardson was concerned at the wave of controversy that has shaken the 300-year-old insurance market.

The appointment was endorsed yesterday at the inaugural meeting of the new ruling Council of Lloyd's, which Mr Davidson will join both as a member and as a deputy chairman of Lloyd's.

Mr Davidson is heading a Lloyd's working party considering the disclosure of interest by working members at Lloyd's and the disclosure of reinsurance contracts in syndicate accounts.

He is severing his link with Arthur Andersen, where he has been a partner since 1966, but will continue as chairman of the Accounting Standards Committee of the Consultative Committee of Accounting Bodies.

At the first gathering of the 27-member council it was resolved to establish a disciplinary committee and an appeals tribunal.

Mr Davidson has been a member of the council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales since 1974.

Mr Davison said a priority in the new self regulatory set-up at Lloyd's would be "the disclosure of interests of working members of Lloyd's in the insurance business so there can be no question of secret deals". There would have to be "appropriate disclosure of all reinsurances by syndicates".

On the question of conflicts of interest he said: "Our first task is to ensure there is appropriate disclosure. It may then be that the committee sees fit to recommend certain conflicts should be forbidden".

Radical with ties to Whitehall

By Anthony Hilton, City Editor

"An impatient radical with a lot of clout" is how one senior City figure describes Mr Ian Hay Davison, a senior partner of Arthur Andersen, the chartered accountants, who was yesterday named as chief executive of Lloyd's.

Educated as Dulwich College, the London School of Economics and the University of Michigan, Mr Davison joined his accountancy firm from university and was appointed managing partner in 1966 at the relatively young age of 34.

Over the next decade-and-a-half he powered the firm to a leading position among British accounting firms, upsetting the Establishment in the profession with his hard-nosed business-like approach, the aggressively high salaries he paid to bright young staff, and the firm's commercial excellence.

He has also forged close links with Whitehall, serving on numerous government committees, and achieved public recognition when he was appointed to investigate the tangled affairs of London Capital Group, the company run by Mr John Stonehouse, the former Cabinet minister, which collapsed after the latter's temporary disappearance

Last year he gave up the day-to-day running of the firm and took on the chairmanship of the Accounting Standards Committee, the sorely troubled organization which drafts accounting rules.

Ian Hay Davison

Britain's reserves drop sharply

By Michael Prest

Britain's official reserves suffered in December their sharpest fall since the Government took office, indicating heavy intervention by the authorities to support the pound. But yesterday sterling slipped to its lowest trade-weighted level in two years.

The gross decline in gold and currency reserves last month was $1,009m, leaving total reserves at $16,997m (£10,508). The reserves were $22,000m in mid-1979.

Trade-weighted sterling closed at 83.5, and the spot rate against the dollar was $1.6225 compared with $1.6245 on Tuesday. The dollar slipped against the main continental currencies.

A clearer clue to the size of official support operations for the pound last month is the underlying fall in the reserves of $856m. The previous biggest underlying falls were $677m in September 1981 and $2,100m in April 1978 when sterling suffered from fears about the size of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement in the Budget and poor trade figures.

The underlying figure takes account of foreign currency borrowing (inflows into official reserves) and repayments of official debts. In December nationalized industries repaid $24m under the exchange rate changes. Capital repayments of $129m on long-term American and Canadian loans, mainly wartime and reconstruction debt, were also made.

It is possible that not all of the $856m underlying fall in the reserves was caused by disenchantment in the currencey markets with sterling. City analysts suggest that people resident outside Britain may have debited balances held in London as part of normal transactions at the end of the quarter or year.

It is also possible that the figures reflect the sharp rise in demand for consumer imports in November and December. But Whitehall sources stressed that the bulk of the underlying fall was caused by direct pressure on sterling.

UK RESERVES

	$m	£m	Change in month $m
1982			
Jan	23,225	12,331	-122
Feb	23,373	12,825	+148
March*	18,969	10,637	-4,404
April	18,159	10,105	-810
May	17,820	9,939	-339
June	17,703	10,157	-117
July	17,943	10,309	+240
Aug	18,113	10,547	+170
Sept	18,299	10,798	+186
Oct	18,493	11,031	+194
Nov	18,006	11,152	-487
Dec	16,997	10,508	-1,009

*Reserves revalued each year end March

News in brief

The economy

Business failures reached a record in 1982 according to a survey by Dun and Bradstreet, the business information company. Total liquidations in England and Wales were 11,131, an increase of more than 35 per cent on 1981, and more than 63 per cent on 1980. The London and South-east accounted for 52.9 per cent of the total liquidations.

International

British banks and foreign bank subsidiaries met again in London yesterday to discuss details of Brazil's complex rescue package. In Brazil the central bank said it had assurances for $2,050m of the $4,400m of new loans requested for 1983.

The World Bank has cut the cost of loans to developing countries from 11.43 to 10.97 per cent, the first six-monthly adjustment since the bank started to lend at variable rates.

Braniff International has proposed a settlement with its secured creditors as part of its reorganization plan. Under the proposal, Braniff's secured creditors would agree to reclassify their $467m of claims into $250m of unsecured debt, and the airline would give them title to its 62 planes.

Markets

Share prices went back through the 600 mark, but gilts reported falls of £¼. BP placed 5.6 million shares with institutions to pay for Nutricion y Tecnicas Alimenticia, the Spanish animal feeds group.

Companies

Brooke Tool Engineering has called in receivers at each of the four companies in its machine tool division. The companies, which are all based in West Yorkshire, employ 200 people and have lost more than £2m over the past two yesrs.

Ruberoid, the building products and sub-contracting group, has paid £2.9m for a controlling, 79 per cent, stake in Antwerps Teer and Asphaltbedrijf, a Belgian manufacturing and contracting company. The acquisition is Reberoid's first venture on the Continent.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 612.7, up 13.8
FT Gilts 81.32, down 0.13
FT All Share 390.10, up 6.85
Bargains 21.006
Tring Hall USM Index 148.6, up 1.4
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones 8,066.15, up 44.75
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 769.97, up 8.36

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.6220 down 25 pts
Index 83.5 down 0.3
DM 3.81
Fr F 10.8050
Yen 371.50
Dollar
Index 117.0 down 0.2
DM 2.3475 up 42 pts
Gold
$456.50 up $7

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Base rates 10-10¼
3 month interbank 10½-10⅜
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 8$^{15}/_{16}$-9$^{1}/_{16}$
3 month DM 5¾-5⅝
3 month Fr F 25-24
ECGD Fixed Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period December 8, 1982 to January 4, 1983 inclusive: 10.833 per cent.

TODAY

Finals: Birmngham Pallet, Hickson and Welch, High gate Optical, Pleasurama.
Economic Statistics: Unemployment (Dec-Prov), unfilled vacancies (Dec-prov), Quarterly analysis of bank advances (Mid-Nov), Personal income, expenditure and saving (third quarter), Industrial and commercial cos appropriation account (third quarter).

PRICE CHANGES

Gomme 24p, up 3p.
Nu-Swift 52½p, up 7½p.
Park Knoll "A" 206p, up 21p.
Pilkington 170p, up 14p.
Pleasurama 480p, up 20p.
Unilever 795p, up 30p.
Anderson Strth 158p, up 7p.
Comb Tech 66½p, down 3p.
Empire Stores 88p, down 4p.
L. Joseph 193p, down 5p.
L. H'wth 138p, down 12p.
MFI Gp 155p, down 5p.

UDS rejects 'inadequate' bid

By Barrie Clement

Retailing group UDS yesterday described as "totally inadequate" the £191m bid from a consortium led by Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation.

In an official defence document, yet to be sent out, it is hoping to prove that stock market estimates of profits to January 29 this year are well below the final figure.

Most stockbrokers have estimated that the stores group, which includes Richard Shops and John Collier, will make about £12.5 pretax, compared with last year's £13.7m. But observers' closer to the group suggest the actual figure will be substantially in excess of last year's taxable earnings. Pretax profits for 1980 were £24.1m

The consortium bidding for the company, known as Bassishaw and half owned by Heron and half by institutions, has offered 100p a share, but UDS says its assets are worth more than 200p a share. Yesterday the shares climbed 3p to 99p after some defensive buying.

Sir Robert Clark, the newly appointed chairman of UDS, said in a preliminary letter to shareholders, that the assumption that the group's "underlying trading position continues to deteriorate" was untrue.

Sir Robert said: "I confidently expect that changes which have already been implemented will be reflected in improved trading results for the second half of the current year. Furthermore, the offer of 100p seriously undervalues the very substantial assets which are employed in your group and which should be used to the benefit of all existing stockholders."

Manx firm pays £4m for Highams

By Jonathan Clare

The success of Largs, a private Isle of Man company, in turning round the ailing John Bright textile group three years ago has convinced the board of Highams, another troubled textile company, to accept a 75p-a-share offer valuing it at £4.55m.

Mr Bill Higham, the chairman of the Accringtn company, and his board are accepting the offer despite the hefty discount it shows on net assets of at least 140p a share and with no guarantee that the directors will be kept on to run the business.

Largs already has a stake of 19 per cent, while directors account for another 1 per cent. The Prudential and Stockholders Investment Trust own a further 14 per cent between them.

Largs represents the interests of the Whittaker family, which was once heavily involved in the Lancashire textile industry. It is now run by Mr John Whittaker, and it also owns 78 per cent of the shares in Peel Holdings, a small northern property company.

Highams, which is one of Europe's biggest makers of sheets, pillow cases and blankets, made a half-year loss of £247,000 with little prosect of a profit for the year.

Japanese barred from rig repair

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

Government has prevented an American oil company from giving the Japanese their first toehold in the North Sea oil construction business, despite the commercial superiority of the Japanese bid for the work.

Conoco, one of the leading North Sea operating companies, has bowed to the Department of Energy pressure and has agreed in principle to repair – rather than rebuild – thesteel platform for its Hutton field development.

Industry sources say that Conoco has agreed under duress to have the defective parts of the platform repaired, at the British yard which built them, even though Japanese firms had offered to rebuild the legs for less thanm what the British firms will take to simply repair them.

The legs are being built at the Highland Fabricators yard at Nigg Bay, in Ross and Cromarty, one of the blackest unemployment spots in Scotland. The yard is in the constituency of Mr Hamish Gray, the Energy Minister responsible for North Sea oil.

Mr Gray and other Government officials have put great pressure on Conoco not to have the platform rebuilt by the Japanese firms. The lowest Japanese tender is believed to have been roughly 5p per cent below the best tender by a British firm, which was submitted by the Ayrshire Marine Constructors yard at Hunterston in Ayrshire.

Industry and Whitehall sources say that it could cost Conoco more to repair the legs at the Highland Fabricators yard than the £16m it will cost to accept the cheapest rebuilding tender from Japan.

Union leaders attack Treasury review

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Renewed clashes between the Government and the trade unions erupted at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Council. The Treasury still had "no idea of when the economy would recover," the TUC claimed.

A review of economic prospects presented to the council by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, was not a meaningful basis for a discussion of the real economy, and contained less information than the Chancellor's autumn statement, union leaders said.

Th unions accused ministers of laying blame increasingly on world events for Britain's problems rather than on govenment policies which had had a devastating effect on industry and jobs. The Treasury's document had said only that "all must change except the Government itself".

Sir Geoffrey's paper, intended as a discussion document, said that the world ecomomy faced continuing stress and need for adjustment. Lower inflation and interest rates were encouraging and there were signs of increased willingness to undertake the necessary adjustments in both developed and developing countries. "These developments coupled with moves to improve cooperation between major countries and to strengthen international financial institutions, should help to improve the prospect for recovery, although risks and uncertainties remain".

On the domestic front, the paper stressed that the assumed Public Sector Borrowing Requirement for 1983-84 of £8,000m and the consequent scope for £1,000m of tax cuts, was uncertain and provisional.

"Within a given PSBR at Budget time and assuming (what is by no means certain) there is scope for tax reductions, there may be a further choice to be made between tax reductions which go directly to help persons and those designed to help companies.. Both are worthwhile."

Bank may name Fraser share buyer

By Our Financial Staff

Richard Daus, the German merchant bank which bought 2.7 million shares in House of Fraser on behalf of a company which insisted on anonymity, hopes to clear up the mystery within the next few weeks.

The bank says it was instructed to buy the shares by a Japanese company, which it hopes will allow the bank to reveal its identity on January 15. The Japanese company will have held a board meeting by then.

House of Fraser took out what is believed to be the first injunction of its kind disenfranchising the mystery shareholding and blocking dividend payments due on a proportion of them.

The legal action was taken ahead of a Fraser extraordinary meeting in November called by *Lonrho to vote on the demerger* of Harrods from the stores group and on a motion to dismiss Professor Roland Smith as Fraser chairman.

NEDC post for Cassels

Mr John Cassels, 54-year-old Second Permanent Secretary at the Management and Personnel Office, is to become director-general of the National Economic Development Council.

Mr Cassels, who was director of the Manpower Services Commission from 1975 to 1981, will succeed Mr Geoffrey Chandler, who was appointed in 1978 from industry for a four-year term and was given a one-year extension

The post has carried a salary of £37,500 a year, the same as that of a Permanent Secretary, but was advertised last October at the negotiable figure of £32,500. Mr Cassels's salary and the length of his NEDC contract, have not been disclosed.



John Cassels: new director-general

A new twist at Maurice James

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK
Peter Wainwright

Maurice James Industries
Half-year to 30.6.82
Pretax profit £182,000 (£242,000)
Stated earnings 0.7p (0.9p)
Turnover £2.574m (£3.890m)
Net interim dividend 0.5p (0.5p)
Share price 22p Yield 8.1%
Dividend payable 25.2.83

The tortuous affairs of Maurice James Industries, the Midlands industrial group, have taken another twist with the disclosure that the £2m takeover of the unquoted Coln Valley Investments is not now to take place. Mr Martyn Meade, Coln's largest shareholder, would have become chief executive of the enlarged group.

Last July, MJI said negotiations for the takeover of MJI by an unnamed buyer were at an advanced stage, but the talks foundered, apparently because the would-be buyer was unable to arrange finance.

In November, the effective reverse takeover of CVI was announced but yesterday, along with some lower interim profits, came the news that the acquisition of CVI "should not be completed at the present time".

The performance of MJI shares seems to have been a stumbling block. At the time of the bid announcement they were 26½p and were being valued in part consideration of the deal at 33p a share. Yesterday they closed unchanged at 22p.

Perhaps Mr Meade was **relying too heavily on the stock market's well known tendency to take a lot on trust when a new man moves into the top seat. But with no published track record this has not happened. Mr Meade and associates retain a 13.7 per cent stake, purchased at 30.3p a share. And Mr Meade is to join the James board as deputy chairman and chief executive after all.**

United Leasing

United Leasing, the largest independent computer leasing company in Britain with a total income of £11.91m, is to get full Stock Exchange listing, next month.

Philips & Drew, the brokers, and bankers Hill Samuel are organizing the issue. It has not yet been decided whether to have a fixed placing price or to go for a tender.

The company will be worth around £10m, and the two founder brothers, Mr Parry Mitchell, aged 39, chairman; and Mr Ashley Mitchel, aged 36, managing director, will maintain control of the company, holding about 35 per cent between them.

Most of the cash raised will be spent on expansion and building up the company's computer assets.

The brothers are both economists, Parry concentrating on the marketing side and Ashley on the financial side. They set up the business in 1977 and rapidly developed close contacts with IBM. United Leasing does most of its business with IBM machines and about half of its business is overseas, particularly in the United States and West Germany.

Pretax profits have grown from £74,000 in 1977 to £509,000 in 1981. It should reort over £1m pretax for the year to last September. Net assets have grown from £1.08m in 1977 to £3.32m in 1981.

The amount involved is small, the only beneficiary the company's superannuation fund, but the valuation by Northern Foods of its small outstanding tranche of 4.2 per cent cumulative preference shares, which it is "buying in" marks an interesting – and probably welcome – deviation from established City practice.

Northern is buying the shares at their £1 par value. They have not been quoted for years, so there is no market price to act as a guide.

But there are plenty of cumulative preference shares with similar coupons and 40p to 50p looks to be par for the course, while a bid at 60p would have looked acceptable. An interesting precedent?

MARKET SUMMARY

Index climbs above 600 level again

The equity market went back through the 600 level yesterday by the overnight surge on Wall Street where the Dow Jones Industrial Average leapt 19 points on hopes of a cut in oil production by Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil producer.

The *FT* Index closed at its high for the day up 13.8 at 612.7 – the biggest one-day gain in two months.

Meanwhile, **MFI Furniture Group** looks set to make 1983 a year to remember.

News of the bumper spending spree at the New Year sales has sent analysts scurrying away to upgrade their original estimates of the outcome for the year.

Brokers Scrimgeour Kemp Gee have just finished running their slide rules over the group and are now looking for at least £22m for the year compared with £15m in 1982.

Earlier estimates were between £17m and £19m. Scrimgeour say MFI is a good company doing better than most of its competitors. But they are unwilling to make any forecast on next year's profits but say that next year's trend will remain strong.

Since the interim figures were announced last July, showing pretax profits up from £4.9m to £7.1m, the share price has leapt from 70p to as new high of 162p. But yesterday they paused for breath, losing 5p to 155p on profit-taking.

Gilts enjoyed selective support with the index-linked stocks being singled out by the institutions. Among them Treasury 2½ per cent 2011 leapt £1¼ to £106⅜. Treasury 2½ per cent 2009 rose £1¼ to £99⅜ and Treasury 2 per cent 1966 gained £1¼ to £108⅞.

Brokers James Capel say the institutions have switched from conventional gilts into index-linked until the market develops a definite trend.

As a result, the rest of the market was showing falls of up to £¼ with dealers bracing themselves for a new index-linked tap once the two existing taps have been exhausted.

The strength of the equity market was highlighted by BP's latest fund raising exercise. Scrimgeour Kemp Gee and Hoare Govett, brokers, placed 5.6 million shares at about 295p to pay for the group's latest acquisition.

It has agreed to pay £16m for the Spanish animal feed group, Nutricion y Tecnicas Alimenticia (Nanta for short). Nanta's turnover last year amounted to £55m and the group employs about 800. BP rose 6p to 302p.

Also on the bid front, Mr Joe Hyman has bought another 1 million shares in Carrington Viyella, one of the biggest textile groups, at 8½p a share. He now owns 10.1 million shares of 5.56 per cent of the equity. He believes Carrington should remain independent, despite ICI's decision to vote in favour of the Vantona bid.

The Straits Steamship company, which is 58 per cent owned by **Ocean Transport and Trading**. The shipping and freight group, yesterday announced an expansion of its lucrative Far Eastern property interests.

Straits is taking a 50 per cent stake in Pennant Holdings, an Australian property development company, at a cost of £3.7m as part of its planned diversification into property and engineering activities.

Last year Straits made pretax profits of £26.6m, against profits of £33.4m for the whole of OTT. OTT says it is looking for an even better performance from Straits in the year to December 1982, which may help quell fears that the final dividend will be waived because of poor group performance.

Avon Rubber leapt 5p to 98p on news that Mr James O'Hara had emerged as the mystery *buyer of the shares. He now* owns 875,000, including 375,000 held under the name of Max Morel.

Michael Clark

New deputy chairman at Royal

Sir John Cuckney has been appointed a deputy chairman of Royal Insurance. He replaces Sir John Baring who has been a director since 1964 and a deputy chairman since 1974. Mr R D Broadley, a director of Baring Brothers & Co, has become a director of Royal Insurance.

Mr Richard Adams, formely an assistant director of the international finance division at Barclays Bank Insternationl's head office in London has been appointed an international finance director.

Mr Derrick Waple, assistant general manager of Barclays central advances department, has been seconded to Anglo-Yugoslav (LDT) as managing director. Mr **Noel Beadle**, at present a international finance director at Barclays Bank International's head office, has become an assistnat general manager of the central advances department.

APPOINTMENTS

Sir Dallas Bernard and **Mr J Janson** have joined the board of Merrion Security Systems, after the acquisition of a 28.5 per cent shareholding in the company by National & Foreign Securities Trust, and the Ailsa *Investment Trust*.

Sir Dallas is chairman of National & Foreign and Mr Janson a director.

Sir John Hoskyns is to join the board of AGB Research. He was chairman and managing didrector of Hoskyns Group from 1964 tdo 1975. He is director of ICL and other companies, and was head of the Prime Minister's Policy Unit from 1979 to 1982.

Mr Michael E I Mellsish, managing dirctor of Singer and Friedlander, merchant bankers, has been elected a director and member of the board of Friends' Provident Life Office.

Mr James F Varey *has joined* Premier Consolidated Oilfields as company secretrary and executive officer. Mr Varey has been executive secretary of the United Kingdom Offshore Operaters Association for the past three years. He was previously an executive of the Shell Group.

Mr John P de Blocq van **Kuffeler** has been appointed a director of Brown, Shipley & Co.

Mr Robin Moore, managing director of Atkins Planning, has been elected chairman of the Management Consultants Association's Coucil for this year. Mr Ian Hancock, managing director of Coopers & Lybrand Associates, has become vice-chairman.

Mr Scott Grier, previously director of financial operations, succeeds Captain Duncan McIntosh as managing director of Logsanair. Captain McIntosh has retired.

C. Gordon Tether

The truth about our aid record

We have just been passing through the season of goodwill. It is also – as Scrooge was wont to point out before the "visitations" persuaded him that he ought to start looking at the world through rose-tinted spectacles – the season of humbug.

And it has to be said that there has been a *substantial* admixture of the latter in the efforts British ministers have recently been making to demonstrate that, where overseas aid is concerned, we in this country are apt – to quote Mr Tim Eggar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Overseas Development – "to *do ourselves down a bit too* much."

To begin with, we have had Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, making a great song and dance about the fact that the aid flow from Britain will *be increasing slightly faster in* the next Budget year than inflation – it should come out about 3 per cent higher in real terms.

It is, of course, a matter for satisfaction that we are no longer cutting down assistance to the overseas poor. But, in putting this on record, Mr *Pym put a considerable* red herring into the debate on the adequacy of our contribution to this cause by comparing it favourably with that of the Soviet Union.

When, after all, was it accepted that Russians' behaviour provided an appropriate measuring stick in matters of *this kind? What* he also omitted to do was to put Britain's enhanced generosity in the context of the recipient countries' fast-deteriorating economic circumstances.

It is important to understand that the indicated new level of British official aid – 0.44 per cent of the gross national product – *is little* more than half the target figure long since accepted as the minimum the advanced countries would have to aim for if the drive to eliminate world poverty was to stand any chance of becoming meaningful.

There is the further point that the *additional British* contribution will be no more than a drop in the ocean of financial need that has engulfed the developing world as the result of the steep rise in its *debts servicing* costs and the accompanying severe contraction in its commodity exports.

No less relevant is the fact that, one country's meat being so often another's poison, the developments that have cost the overseas *poor so dear have* conferred massive benefits on rich countries like Britain.

The British financial community has reaped an enormous harvest from the swollen debt payments that have crippled the overseas poor. Similarly the drop in their export earnings has meant huge *import savings for us*.

To have been willing to restore in increased aid no *more than* a tiny fraction of this immense bounty to the hard-pressed countries that furnished it can hardly be described as anything but the height of meanness.

Then there's the case of Sir *Geoffrey Howe*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Waxing eloquent last year about Britain's aid programme, he pointed out that we were indeed in a "one world situation". Having argued that we could not hope to understand, let alone overcome, the problems facing developing *countries if we entertained* a "too neatly simplified view" of how the world economy works, he went on to stress that trade remained the most effective means of strengthening the partnership between rich and poor countries.

Yet is it not precisely because Britain and other like-minded *advanced countries* have entertained a "too simplified view of how the world economy works" that it has now been reduced to a shambles?

And has that not, in the process, inflicted immense suffering on the poor countries and dislocated the trade that is *"the most effective means"* of strengthening the partnership between the "haves" and *"have-nots"*?

Clearly, if we really want to improve our "aid image", we must first get away from the hypocrisy.

CURRENCIES

The pound closed slightly lower against the dollar but *suffered more substantial* falls against the leading European currencies.

The dollar rebounded from its lowest levels against key Continental currencies but still lost ground overall.

The pound closed at 1.6220 (1.6245) against the dollar but trade-weighted sterling fell to a *two-year low of 83.5 (83.8)*, reflecting the pound's falls to DM 3.8090 (3.8350), Swiss franc 3.1750 (3.2250) and French franc 10.8100 (10.8688).

MONEY MARKETS

In quiet trading, period rates edged up about 1/16 per cent in *most cases. Sterling certificates* of deposit dealers said this reflected a general lack of buyers, together with some issuing interest in the short dates.

Although London still believes US interest rates are headed lower, few operators seem prepared to enter the *market*.

The Bank of England supplied £423m of assistance on a day reckoned to be around £400m short.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper		
Cash	948–49	932.5–3
Three months	975–75.50	958–60
Standard cash (copper)		
Cash	910–11.00	894.5
Three months	936–38	922.5–3
Tin: cash	7390–95	7,395–400
Three months	7401–05	7,418–20
Lead: cash	299–99.50	294–5
Three months	310–310.50	305.25–50
Zinc: cash	428–29	423–4
Three months	440.50–41	436–90
Silver: cash	689.6–90.5	672.75
Three months	707.8–90.0	690
Aluminium: cash	627–28	617–8
Three months	646–46.5	636.6–7
Nickel: cash	2256–65	2320–30
Three months	2320–25	2387–90

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber, coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Feb	504–520	500–520
Mch	511–519	500–512
April June	526–527	522–523
July Sept	549–550	541–542
Oct Dec	569–571	561–562
Jan. March	589–591	582–584
April. June	612–613	606–607
July Sept	636–637	630–631
Oct. Dec	656–661	661–656

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Jan	1770–1768	1760–1770
March	1603–1600	1610–1612
May	1504–1805	1800–1505
July	1417–1414	1408–1410
Sept	1345–1342	1346–1350
Nov	1290–1280	1270–1300
Jan	1260–1250	1220–1270

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
March	1108–1109	1096–1097
May	1117–1118	1108–1097
July	1131–1132	1120–1121
Sept	1146–1148	1134–1135
Dec	1170–1176	1157–1160
March	1189–1195	1179–1182
May	1199–1216	1190–1202

ICCO prices daily (Jan 4), 77.52c; indicator price (Jan 4), 5-day average, 78.33c (U.S. cents per lb).

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
March	107.40-107.60	106.30-106.35
May	111.30-111.50	110.00-110.25
Aug	117.95-118.15	116.25-116.50
Oct	123.60-123.75	122.00-122.60
Dec	129.75-130.60	128.60-128.75
March	138.00-138.50	136.00-137.00
May	139.50-142.60	138.00-144.00

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Feb	143.00-144.00	142.70-145.00
April	142.00-142.20	141.50-141.00
June	138.50-140.50	139.00-140.00
Aug	139.00-141.50	139.10-141.00
Oct	139.88-141.50	140.00-141.00
Dec	139.50-143.00	140.00-143.00
Feb	140.00-145.50	139.00-145.00

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Jan	278.75-79.00	267.00-76.50
Feb	271.75-72.00	267.75-68.00
March	264.75-65.00	261.75-62.00
April	260.00-60.50	255.75-56.50
May	255.25-56.75	252.50-53.50
June	254.50-57.00	251.00-53.00
July	254.00-57.00	253.00-54.00
Aug	259.00-65.00	244.00-60.00
Sep	250.00-65.00	247.00-66.00

Sales: 1,539 lots of 100 tonnes each.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Jan	–	–
Feb	458.70-458.50	450.50-451.00
March	462.80-462.00	454.00-454.00
April	466.20-465.50	457.60-458.00
May	470.00-468.50	460.00-461.50
June	473.50-471.00	463.00-465.00

Sales, 751 lots

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	1.6185	1.6220	1.6176	1.6220
June	1.6175	1.6175	1.6175	1.6185

Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	90.37	90.45	90.37	90.42
June	90.26	90.30	90.24	90.28
Sept	90.06	90.07	90.04	90.02

Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	103.20	103.27	103.40	103.20
June	103.05	103.11	102.28	103.05

Yen Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	0.438.8	0.440.0	0.437.9	0.438.1
June	–	–	–	0.438.6

D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	0.4282	0.4287	0.4230	0.4262
June	–	–	–	0.4293

Eurodollar Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	91.04	91.07	91.01	91.03
June	90.69	90.72	90.65	90.63
Sept	90.40	90.42	90.38	90.35
Dec	90.05	90.40	90.05	89.95
March	89.50	89.60	89.60	89.81

Swiss franc Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	0.5162	0.5155	0.5131	0.5098
June	0.5264	0.5264	0.5184	0.5194

Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Dec	–	–	–	–
March	–	–	–	–
June	–	–	–	–

WALL STREET

	Jan 4	Jan 3		Jan 4	Jan 3		Jan 4	Jan 3
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	33	Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	5	[illegible]	PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	34	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	38	Proctor Gamble	116	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	14	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	22	22
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	GTE Corp	41	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

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Lloyds Bank	10%
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Nat Westminster	10%
TSB	10%
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* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.

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1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
133	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	133	–	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
150	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	150	–	10.0	6.7	–	–
74	57	Airsprung Group	65	+1	6.1	9.4	7.4	12.7
46	37	Armitage & Rhodes	38	–	4.3	11.3	4.3	7.5
285	197	Bardon Hill	285	+1	11.4	4.0	12.0	15.1
123	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	123	–	15.7	12.8	–	–
270	240	Cindico Group	247	–	17.6	7.1	10.0	11.2
86	60	Deborah Services	63	–	6.0	9.5	4.2	11.3
151	125	Frank Horsell	151	–	7.9	5.2	6.3	6.8
83	62	Frederick Parker	62	–	6.4	10.3	3.1	6.0
55	39	George Blair	39	–	–	–	6.8	14.1
100	78	Ind Prec Castings	80	–	7.3	9.1	10.3	12.9
135	100	Isis Conv Pref	135	–	15.7	11.6	–	–
123	94	Jackson Group	122	–	7.5	6.2	3.8	7.8
172	111	James Burrough	170	+1	9.6	5.6	12.4	13.8
260	172	Robert Jenkins	176	–	20.0	11.4	1.9	27.9
83	54	Scruttons "A"	74	–	5.7	7.7	9.6	11.6
167	118	Torday & Carlisle	120	–	11.4	9.5	5.4	9.2
29	21	Unilock Holdings	24	–	0.46	1.9	–	–
85	71	Walter Alexander	74	–	6.4	8.6	5.3	7.6
251	214	W. S. Yeates	254	–	14.5	5.7	6.7	14.1

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146.

RUGBY UNION: THE DAYS OF A GREAT INTERNATIONAL ARE NUMBERED

Laidlaw new captain of Scotland

By Iain Mackenzie

The dropping of Andy Irvine, the Heriot's, Scotland and Lions full back, as captain of Scotland was the only surprise yesterday when the selectors announced the side to meet the champions, Ireland, at the start of the 1983 five-nations championship at Murrayfield a week on Saturday. The job has been given to Roy Laidlaw, the 29-year-old Jed-Forest scrum half, who will win his nineteenth full cap against the Irish.

It will be Irvine's fifty-second cap and the man most likely to succeed him, Peter Dods, of Gala, must be confident once more with a seat on the replacement bench. Irvine's loss of the captaincy has given rise to further speculation that his international days are numbered.

Irvine, first honoured by Scotland 11 years ago, has been on two Lions tours of South Africa and one to New Zealand. He is approaching the status of a veteran, and although at the start of this season he expressed the hope that he might make one final tour with the Lions to New Zealand next summer, an early season injury kept him out of the game for several weeks. In a television interview on New Year's Day he was no more than lukewarm at the prospect of facing the All Blacks again.


Laidlaw: a popular choice

Apart from the removal of Dods in favour of Irvine, the only change in the backs from the team who beat the Fijians 32-12 is forced on the selectors by the outsise half John Rutherford's continued absence through injury. Ron Wilson of London Scottish, has been asked to deputize.

There are two changes in the pack. David Leslie of Gala, who was unable to tour Australia last summer because of a broken leg, has taken over on the flank from his club colleague, Derek White, and Iain Paxton, of Selkirk, is preferred to Glasgow Academical, John Beattie at No. 8. Bill Cuthbertson, the Harlequins' lock, has been included but will have to pass a fitness test on Sunday.

Laidlaw, an electrician from Jedburgh, is a likable character, one of the most assuming on the international scene, and is popular with almost everyone in Scottish rugby. His constant refusal to leave Jed-Forest, a struggling small-town club, for one such as Gala or Heriot's, typifies his enthusiasm for the game at that level, his dedication and loyalty.

"Of course I am very pleased to have been chosen to lead Scotland for the first time in a full international," he said yesterday. "I am aware that Andy has done a tremendous job over the last few seasons and I have a lot to live up to. You can be sure that I will do my very best to maintain his standards."

Laidlaw is the first Jed-Forest man to lead Scotland in the club's 98-year history, but he is not without experience as a captain. He was club captain in 1980-81 and 1981-82, is the present South of Scotland captain, has led the Scots on a short tour of France, and was captain in the match against Fiji in September when Irvine was unavailable. By coincidence Irvine and Laidlaw will be on opposite sides on Saturday when Heriot's and Jed-Forest meet in a national league game.

TEAM: A R Irvine (Heriot's FP); K W Robertson (Melrose), J M Renwick (Hawick), D I Johnston (Watsonians), G R T Baird (Kelso); R Wilson (London Scottish), R J Laidlaw (Jed Forest), captain; G M McGuinness (West of Scotland), C T Deans (Hawick), I G Milne (Heriot's FP), J H Calder (Stewart's/Melville), W Cuthbertson (Harlequins), A J Tomes (Hawick), D G Leslie (Gala), I A M Paxton (Selkirk). Replacements: J Aitken (Gala), R Cunningham (Bath), J R Beattie (Glasgow Academicals), I G Hunter (Selkirk), B M Gossman (West of Scotland), P W Dods (Gala).

Doubts over Irish team

Ireland's selectors face an anxious weekend in Dublin at their pre-international training session during which a full-scale practice match will be played by the international side against a Rest XV on Sunday, George Ace writes from Dublin.

There are doubts regarding Ciaran Fitzgerald, the Irish captain; the full back, Hugo MacNeill; and the reserve hooker, John Cantrell. The selectors will also name the A N Other on the replacements' bench. The position was left vacant when the squad was announced in Dublin a fortnight ago.

● Leicester have been forced to make eight changes to their side for Saturday's visit by Gloucester to Welford Road because Dusty Hare, Clive Woodward, Paul Dodge, Les Cusworth and Peter Wheeler are involved in an England training weekend.

Barry Evans and Steve Redfern have also been invited to join the squad at Bisham Abbey. The eighth change comes at lock forward where Malcolm Foulkes-Arnold replaces Nick Jackson, who was sent off against Bath on Saturday.

France's new-look second row

By David Hands

The French team to play England at Twickenham on Saturday week in the first round of the five nations championship wears an experienced air in all save one department, the second row of the scrum, where France were in such desperate trouble throughout most of last season.

The two locks are Jean-Charles Orso and Jean Condom, who appeared together for France B against Wales at Pontypool Park last November, and failed to distinguish themselves in the lineout, which was a minor epic of obstruction. The French selectors, however, thought sufficiently well of Orso, who is 24, to play him in the two internationals against Argentina and Condom comes in ahead of the 34-year-old Daniel Revallier, whose season has been affected by injury.

Once more, the French have not been afraid to make wholesale changes, the backs and the back row feeling the wind keenest. Of those who played in the last championship game, against Ireland last March, only Christian Belascain remains in his original position; Serge Blanco moves to his favoured position, full back.

Belascain, from Bayonne, played throughout last season's tournament and is now partnered by he minute Didier Codornio, capped 10 times before last season. Otherwise the back division is that which played in the second international against Argentina last November, when Gerald Martinez led France to a 13–6 win. The captaincy now reverts to Jean-Pierre Rives, who did not play against the Argentines because of injury. He will be happy to have a solid and experienced front row, and that immense performer, Jean-Luc Joinel, restored to full health in the back row.

TEAM: S Blanco (Biarritz); P Sella (Agen), C Belascain (Bayonne), D Codornou (Narbonne), P Estève (Narbonne); D Camberabero (La Voulte), G Martinez (Toulouse); R Paparemborde (Pau), P Dintrans (Tarbes), P Dospital (Bayonne), J-P Rives (Racing Club de France) (captain), J-C Orso (Nice), J Condom (Le Boucau), L Rodriguez (Mont-de-Marsan), J-L Joinel (Brive). Replacements: B Vivies (Agen), P Mesny (Grenoble), P Berbizier (Lourdes), J-L Dupont (Agen), D Dubroca (Agen), D Erbani (Agen).

SKIING

New World Cup washout

Innsbruck (Reuter) – Two women's World Cup super giant slalom events, rescheduled for the Austrian ski resort of Wildschönau in the Tyrol, have been called off. The events, due to take place this Saturday and Sunday, cannot be held because of warm weather and rain.

The races were originally set for Pfronten in West Germany and Zell am Zee in Austria, but were switched because of lack of snow. "It is pouring with rain and we have no snow up to 2,000 metres," a spokesman said.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Ringer: no action taken

No disciplinary action is to be taken against Paul Ringer, the Cardiff Dragons forward who hit one of his own players during the Club's second division game against Blackpool on Sunday.

Ringer, sent off in the infamous England-Wales rugby union international at Twickenham in 1980, punched his own stand off Gordon Pritchard.

The incident arose after a tackle involving three Cardiff players and Ringer was struck by a boot. Ron Jones, the Cardiff managing director, said: "It is a storm in a teacup. There is absolutely no question of disciplinary action being taken against Ringer. He and Pritchard are the best of friends. In fact they went out for a drink together after the game."

● Oldham, who have four players in the Great Britain under-24 side to play France on January 16 have postponed that day's home game against Bradford Northern. It has been re-arranged for January 19.

● Phil Edmonds, the prop forward, who could not get a regular first team place with Hull Kingston Rovers, has joined Hull for £10,000. The former Great Britain Colts international goes straight into the team against St Helens on Sunday because Hull's forward strength is so badly depleted by injuries.

BOXING

Fans help coach to Sibson's side

Midlands boxing enthusiasts have raised £500 to send Jim Knight, Tony Sibson's trainer during his amateur career, to Worcester, Massachusetts, for the Marvin Hagler-Sibson world middleweight title match on February 11. Knight, aged 72, also trained Sibson for several of his professional fights.

Among those who have subscribed to the fund is the widow of the former British heavyweight champion, Jack Gardner. Sibson will do the last ten days of his training at the championship venue.

Pat Koechlin-Smythe settles into her new role as showjumping president

From the saddle into the seat of power

Pat Koechlin-Smythe, idol of the British public in the 1950s and the most famous woman rider the sport has known, has recently returned to the forefront of British show jumping on January 1. This time it is not as a rider but as president of the British Show Jumping Association. She is the first woman to hold the post but then Mrs Koechlin-Smythe is no stranger to the setting of precendents. When, as Pat Smythe, she rode for Britain in the 1956 Olympic team she became the first woman rider to compete in an Olympic show jumping event (the team won the bronze medal).

Last month she flew in for the Olympia International. Amid a mass of meetings and greetings she had this to say on her new role. "It will make no difference being a woman president but I hope I can contribute more to the sport having competed for so long and having my international experience and contacts." She succeeds the Duke of Wellington.

Mrs Koechlin-Smythe's progression from rider to administrator has a current parallel in tennis. This month Virginia Wade became the first woman to be elected to the committee of the All England Lawn Tennis Club. Both have made spectacular contributions to their sports as 'players' and both now seek to give back to the sport some of the knowledge they have gained.

Mrs Koechlin-Smythe's record during her 17-year career was formidable. She first jumped abroad as a member of the British team in 1947 and during the following decade and a half won nearly every main title open to her. It was at Harringay, in the Horse of the year Show, 1950, that she first endeared herself to the British public when, riding Finality, she fought an epic duel with Colonel Harry Llewellyn on Foxhunter in the Puissance competition.

They tied equal first. Finality was only 15 hands high and was out of a milk pony whereas Foxhunter stood at more than 17 hands. This was the first Horse of the Year Show ever televised.

By then Mrs Koechlin-Smythe had already been leading show jumper of the year in 1949 – a title she regained in 1958 (with Ted Edgar) and again in 1962. She was European Ladies Champion on four occasions and in 1953 was a member of the team which carried home the Nations Cup from Toronto. It was only the second year women were allowed in the team. The Stockholm Olympics followed in 1956 and she was again in the Olympic team at Rome in 1960.


Another clearance for Pat Smythe and Flanagan. Together they helped Britain take third place in the team event in the 1956 Olympic equestrian competition at Stockholm.

The two-year presidency of the BSJA is not her first venture into show jumping administration. She has been on the BSJA International Affairs Committee since the early 1960s and has attended as least one of the usual two meetings every year. Her new role as president is non-executive but she intends to go to as many meetings as she can "so I can be au fait with the policies of the executive committees and be available for comment and advice. In that way I can provide a liaison between the BSJA and British Equestrian Federation (BEF) as at this time, like many sports the gradual change from amateur to professional is an important transition".

Mrs Koechlin-Smythe feels that increased sponsorship both of competitions and of riders is a natural, and welcome, development; however, with the need to give sponsors as well as riders a fair deal there are bound to be changes. On the subject of the pain-killing drug, Butozolidin, which has recently been in the news after accusations about its misuse, Mrs Koechlin-Smythe says "It is a subject which should be left to the experts" but she admitted to using the drug during her competitive years. It was only after several minutes discussion on the subject that it transpired she meant she had used the drug for herself (she suffered from arthritis) and never on her horses.

Now, aged 54, but with the same natural charm that won over her public as a girl, it is 19 years since Mrs Koechlin-Smythe last jumped for Britain. Since her marriage in 1963 to Samuel Koechlin, a Swiss lawyer, she has lived mainly in Switzerland. Their house is 25 kilometres outside Basle. Two of the fields surrounding them border France.

In addition to her role as wife and mother (Monica was born in 1966 and Lucy in 1968) she has found time to write eight more books. She wrote 13 while still competing, including her much acclaimed autobiography *Jump for Joy* (1954).

The family still have their home in England, Sudgrove House, at Miserden in Gloucestershire which was bought by Mrs Koechlin-Smythe three years before she was married. It was at Miserden that she met her husband. When Samuel Koechlin first came to England in 1949 to study at the London School of Economics he enquired after a suitable place to keep his event horse. A mutual friend suggested Miserden House which at that time Mrs Koechlin-Smythe and her mother rented from the Wills estate.

The suggestion was taken up – not least on account of the house's proximity to Badminton where Mr Koechlin competed on several occasions. It was a fortuitous arrangement in every way. Now the time they spend at Sudgrove is dictated by school terms "It is usually England for holidays and Switzerland for work and school". During the term students from the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester live at Sudgrove.

She still rides, as do all her family. For Mrs Koechlin-Smythe it is because of the success of two hip replacement operations. "It is marvellous, I can do everything now – walk, run, ride". They keep horses both in Switzerland and at Sudgrove. Both their children enjoy riding and have competed successfully in local shows and hunter trials on home-bred ponies. They are members of the Cotswold Pony Club. But they are unlikely to make a career of showjumping. Mrs Koechlin-Smythe say that the Swiss give little encouragement to children. "School hours are long and tough with Saturday morning school as well, so there is very little time for sport in the Swiss state school system". In addition the holidays are short and in the winter the girls ski as much as possible.

Of her years in the British team Mrs Koechlin-Smythe has fond memories and not only because of the showjumping . . . "I was brought up during the war and had never travelled and I used the chance of travelling for furthering my education with such things as visits to the Prado in Madrid and the Louvre in Paris".

This statement, more than any other, reflects the change which has taken place in showjumping during the last 20 years. Few of our top class showjumpers today have time to spend on hobbies and interests outside the hectic schedule imposed on them by the competitiveness of the international circuit. Mrs Koechlin-Smythe thinks that it was probably more fun to be in the team in her day, although quickly admitting "If I were fit, younger, unmarried and had good horses to ride I'd love to be jumping still".

Jenny MacArthur

Authorized Unit Trusts

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CRICKET: FIERCE DEBATE OVER TEST UMPIRING

Victims of the camera's cruel eye

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent, Sydney

If England lose the present Test match and the Ashes with it, as they probably will, it will be because Australia are the better side and not because of the umpiring. Despite that many of the decisions made in the last few weeks have been controversial enough for the umpires, just as they were at the end of England's series against Pakistan last summer, to be at the centre of almost every cricketing conversation.

Yesterday was a rest day in the Test match, with the players feeling more like a leisurely cruise round the harbour than 36 holes of golf. Since Christmas Day they have had hard, very tense time of it. At his press conference Bob Willis, the England captain, commented very briefly, but for the first time, upon an umpiring matter. Asked whether he would be in favour of umpires being able to refer to the evidence of the film camera, he said he would welcome anything that might make their job easier.

There is a growing body of opinion that this will eventually have to happen, simply because umpires are being subjected, as never before, to "trial by television". Regularly and remorselessly it is even worse here than in England their decisions are being either vindicated or shown to have been wrong. So long as this continues to be so, the fallibility of every umpire however good, will be exposed as it never used to be. It is not that the standard of umpiring has declined dramatically (let's forget for the moment the run out decision which gave the fifth Test match such and unfortunate start, though that what has changed are the circumstances in which umpires at this level are now required to operate.

There can be no doubt that the series would have been higher without the *slow-motion* replay. It is nonsense to say, as a former Test umpire did in England last summer, that such replays show the umpires to be right 99 times out of 100. When accompanied by close technical analysis they reveal, often, an element of doubt. Take, for example, some of Tuesday's decisions.

Film, slowed down for the purpose, showed that the ball off which Miller was adjudged leg-before would in all probability have missed the leg stump. According to Bill Lawry, who captained Australia many times, it revealed beyond reasonable doubt that Hughes was out when he hit a ball from Hemmings on to his foot whence it rebounded to short leg. It emphasized what a very long way forward Wessels was when given leg-before to Botham. It even revealed that, technically, Gower was caught off a no-ball, Lawson, the bowler, having broken the return crease with his back foot.

Were it not for television no one could ever have written this. I came here *for the first time with Freddie* Brown's side in 1950-51, since when I have covered all England's tours to Australia as well as others by the West Indians. Some were always better umpired than others. Only in the last few years, under the eagle eye of the camera, has the *umpiring* in all of them been made such a very public issue, and been shown for being what it is – the most difficult job in perhaps any sport to do to everyone's satisfaction.

With every slow motion replay the day comes nearer when umpires themselves will be able to call for one. "Yes." Sir Donald Bradman said from Adelaide yesterday, "We've arrived at a point where there is sufficient evidence to suggest it could be helpful. It could *be practicable at Test level, at which* the importance of the occasion might be said to justify the expense. It would have to be restricted to run outs, stumpings and just possibly to catches. Sir Donald stressed that what he said was not intended as a criticism of the umpires. "They have to make their decisions at full speed and the pressures have become greater than they were."

The England manager, who is also the chairman of the cricket committee of the Test and County Cricket Board, Doug Insole, says "No doubt electronic aids will be used at sooner or later, but it will be a sad day." Phil Ridings, the *chairman of the Australian Cricket* Board, feels much the same. Dick French, who, as he should have done, gave Hughes the benefit of the doubt on Tuesday evening, says that "It wouldn't work." In his opinion, "Video evidence is not admissable in a court of law or in a Test match." He added that he would "Go along with whatever is brought in."

Various analogies are made: the electronic eye, for one, on the service line at Wimbledon, which has not been entirely satisfactory; racing's photo finish for another, which has put an end to any amount of argument. The actual mechanics might not be too difficult. Already in a Test match a third umpire is on hand, in case he should be needed. He could be seated by a monitoring set, with a green and red light at his side.

The present match might have taken a very different course had Dyson been given out in the first over, as he should have been, instead of making 79. Unless, and until, it happens I would like to see, as I have said before, an end to slow-motion replays. It really is a happier and less contentious game without them. Between umpires and players, in the series which ends tomorrow, all trust has long since gone – for which the television replay is not least to blame. Not even a regius professor of English would care to have his every impromptu sentence parsed.

Letters, page 11

Bird for Kenya

Harold Bird, the Test match umpire, is to spend a month in Kenya helping the country's umpires by standing in matches and giving lectures. Kenya, who are associate members of the International Cricket Conference, are keen to improve their cricketing standards.

FOOTBALL

Ardiles waits for his clearance

Osvaldo Ardiles will not be making his comeback for Tottenham Hotspur in the FA Cup third round tie against Southampton at White Hart Lane on Saturday. Players must be registered 14 days before an FA Cup match, and the Argentine's international clearance still has to be received from the French FA.

Ardiles will be able to play in a league match as soon as the clearance arrives, and his first game for Tottenham now is likely to be at Luton on January 15.

John Bond, the Manchester City manager, is hoping to persuade Manchester United to let winger Peter Bodak play in Saturday's third round FA Cup-tie at Sunderland. Bodak is on a month's loan at City but when Ron Atkinson, the United manager, agreed to the deal he added a clause that he did not want Bodak to be Cup-tied.

Worcester City, one of the three non-league teams left in the FA Cup, will be without Moss for their tie at Coventry. The 21-year-old winger has a damaged left knee, Crompton, the former Wolves and Hereford striker, is doubtful with a groin injury.

Worcester have sold more than £7,000 worth of tickets for the match.

Mark Heeley, of Northampton Town, hopes to face European champions Aston Villa on Saturday, despite going missing over Christmas. Heeley did not turn up for training on the Sunday after Christmas Day, or for the home game with Crewe on Boxing Day. Finally he contacted his manager, Clive Walker, last Friday and his future with the club will be considered at a board meeting next week.

Heeley, who cost around £35,000 from Arsenal two and a half years ago, is back in training and on Monday came on as substitute in the 1-1 draw at Bury. He was released at the end of last season, but taken on again as a part-timer.

Brian Clough, the Nottingham Forest manager, has influenza and has not been at the City Ground this week to see his players preparing for their tie against Derby County.

Birtles, who has a knee injury, is still under treatment. He said yesterday: "The swelling has gone down and I shall be under treatment *for the rest of the week*, but I am hoping I shall make it for Saturday." Robertson, who missed Monday's game against Brighton with a hamstring strain, will be fit for Saturday.

Kennedy: said he was injured

Swansea suspend Kennedy

John Toshack, the *Swansea City* manager, has suspended his former Liverpool colleague, Ray Kennedy, for two weeks and relieved him of the club captaincy. He has also given the Welsh international winger, Leighton James, a free transfer.

Although Toshack gave no reason for the suspension yesterday, beyond saying he thought it in the best interests of the club, it is believed that matters came to a head when Kennedy, who was selected to play in last weekend's Football combination game against Crystal Palace, arrived at the ground, saying he was unfit. His last appearance in the first team was against Nottingham Forest on December 11. Kennedy has not been put on the transfer list but has been suspended on full pay.

Robbie James, who has been acting captan in recent matches while Kennedy has been unfit, will now stay in charge. "James cares about Swansea City deep in his guts," Toshak said "That's the kind of player we want in the tough months to come."

Leighton James, who is no relation, has been given a free transfer only two months after Rotherham had shown an interest in signing him. James, who has been out of touch this season was signed from Burnley for £120,000 in May 1980. He was a vital member of the side that won promotion in the *1980-81* season.

In a surprisingly frank admission Toshack also blamed himself for Swansea's slump towards the bottom of the first division. "Our current position is solely down to bad management" he said "I am having a bad season. My aim is to tighten discipline and recreate some of the spirit that went missing in the last 12 months. I must put life in a jaded team."

Four for World Cup

Zurich (Reuter)–Joseph Blatter, general secretary of FIFA, said yesterday that all four countries who have expressed an interest in staging the 1986 World Cup, had formally sent in their "acts of candidature" *before the January 10 deadline.*

Canada's candidature was telexed on Tuesday evening, while those of Brazil, Mexico and the United States were received some time ago, he said. Colombia, the designated hosts of the 1986 finals, pulled out last year for financial reasons.

Mr Blatter said he hoped to send out FIFA'S terms of reference for hosting the cup by next Friday, adding that he saw no point in waiting for the official deadline to expire before sending them.

The documentation was quite voluminous, and each country would thereby gain a couple of more days to study it, he said.

Mr Blatter said the rest of the timetable, laid down by the FIFA executive committee in Zurich on December 18, remained unchanged.

The four candidates must reply by March 11. A FIFA inspection group, including the general secretary, will visit each country from April 15 to 22 and will report to the *executive committee* meeting in Stockholm on May 20. The committee will make the final decision.

Gale damage at Coventry

Gales have damaged Coventry City's 5,000 seat Sky Blue stand – and the club fear that the stand and the area in front of it may have to be closed for Saturday's FA Cup tie against Worcester, reducing Highfield Road's capacity from 20,500 to about 12,000. A concrete support beam collapsed in yesterday's high winds, bringing down 60 square yards of corrugated iron roofing.

● Birmingham City have appointed Harry Parkes, the an recently involved in a power struggle at nearby Aston Villa as a director. Mr Parkes had been associated with Aston Villa for over 40 years as a player, director and vice-president. In November last year he tried to gain control at Villa

● Wales want a sponsor for their *national cup competition*, and they are ready to "throw in" internationals as a carrot to companies interested in backing the Welsh cup.

"We need the cash" the commercial manager Trevor Morris admitted. "The Welsh Cup lends itself to sponsorship because it covers the whole of the country and we are prepared for any deals to be coupled with the sponsorship of internationals."

Tour called off after pressure on players

Johannesburg (Reuter) – A planned tour of South Africa by an international team has been abandoned, Joe Pamensky, the president of the South African Cricket Union said yesterday. Mr Pamensky said that premature disclosure of the tour, which was believed to involve mainly West Indian cricketers, had led to some players withdrawing after pressure had been exerted on them.

In a statement, Mr Pamensky said plans for the tour were advanced but newspaper reports had led to unreasonable pressure being placed on certain players involved. Due to the pressure exerted, some of the individuals withdrew their commitment at the eleventh hour," it said.

The statement made no mention of the nationality of the players involved in the tour which, press reports said, was due to begin next week.

Meanwhile Alvin Kallicharran, the former West Indies captain, yesterday denied reports that he was the man behind the tour.

"Last season I was accused of scheming to arrange a tour of West Indies' top players", Kallicharran, who plays for Transvaal, said. "The tour did not take place and now my name is again linked with such a tour. How is it possible for me to arrange such a tour when I'm currently playing for Transvaal?"

Reports that a touring team, mainly comprising former West Indian test players, would arrive here appeared in South African newspapers on Tuesday. Kallicharran added: "I'm contemplating taking legal action because it is my name that is being tarnished. I've played in England for the last couple of seasons to play county cricket. I am also forbidden to visit the West Indies because of my South African connections and therefore it is impossible for me to negotiate with the players."

The Citizen, a Johannesburg daily paper, quoted the West Indian cricket commentator, Tony Cozier, as saying the players were willing to risk sanctions because they could not earn a reasonable living from the game at home. Mr Cozier, speaking from Bridgetown, Barbados, said that the island governments in the region had failed to support a plan to launch a fund to compensate players refusing to tour South Africa.

He said players could earn a comfortable living playing county cricket *in England* "but cannot do so when returning to the West Indies in the European off-season."

Rebel English tourists were suspended from international play for three years and Sri Lankan cricketers barred for life after defying the ban and playing in South Africa last year.

In Georgetown, the West Indies Cricket Board of Control again warned yesterday that cricketers who play in South Africa would not be allowed to play in Test cricket.



Kallicharran: may take action

Greenidge benefit

Greenidge, the West Indian batsman, has chosen Hampshire's John Player League match against Surrey at Portsmouth on July 10 as his benefit match.

Lillee must prove his fitness

Dennis Lillee has been overlooked by the Australian selectors for the first two Benson and Hedges World Series Cup matches against New Zealand and England on Sunday and Tuesday respectively. The selectors decided not to risk Lillee, who has not played for Australia since breaking down in the Sheffield Shield match between Western Australia and Tasmania in November.

Lillee, aged 33, underwent cartilage surgery to his right knee on November 24. He played for Western Australia against South Australia in mid-December but the knee flared up again and he ruled himself unavailable for the fourth Test match against England in Melbourne.

However, Lillee indicated that he hoped to be chosen for the fifth Test match and for the World Series Cup. Instead the selectors decided Lillee would have to prove his fitness in Western Australia's Sheffield Shield match against Queensland, starting in Brisbane on January 8.

Australia's party shows one change from that called up for the fifth Test match. The fast bowler Carl Rackemann, who played in the second Test, replaces the opening batsman, Graeme Wood. The three teams each play 10 qualifying games and the top two go through to a best-of-three matches final next month.

AUSTRALIA (from): G S Chappell (capt), J Dyson, K C Wessels, K J Hughes, D W Hookes, A R Border, R W Marsh, B Yardley, G F Lawson, J R Thomson, R M Hogg, C G Rackemann.

NEW ZEALAND (from): G P Howarth (captain), J G Wright, B L Cairns, E J Chatfield, J V Coney, J F M Morrison, J Crowe, B A Edgar, W K Lees, R J Hadlee, M C Snedden, G B Troup, G M Turner, B Webb.

TABLE TENNIS

EUROPEAN Men: (previous ranking in brackets): 1 (1) M Appelgren (Swe); 2 (6), J O Waldner (Swe); 3 (11), Z Kalinic (Yugo); 4 (4), D Douglas (GB); 5 (8), I Jonyer (Hun); 6 (3), D Zurbek (Yugo); 7 (7), M Orlowski (Czech); 8 (5), S Bengtsson (Swe); 9 (16), E Lindh (Swe); 10 (14), J Pansky (Czech): Women: 1 (1), B Vriekoop (Neth); 2 (2), J Hammersley-Parker (GB); 3 (3), V Popova (USSR); 4 (5), M Hrachova (Czech); 5 (8), Z Olah (Hun); 6 (7), G Szabo (Hun); 7 (17), F Bulatova (USSR); 8 (11), E Urban (Hun); 9 (16), E Batinic (Yugo); 10 (12), H Lindblad (Swe).

Pakistani run spree shatters records

Faisalabad, Reuter – Pakistan, lifted by centuries from four batsmen, built up a commanding first-innings lead over India on the third day of the third Test match here yesterday.

Pakistan led by 222 after scoring 594 for six in reply to India's first *innings total of 372. Pakistan's total* was their highest in tests against India, beating the 539 for six at Lahore during the 1978-79 series, and there were also two record partnerships.

The century-makers were Zaheer Abbas, Javed Miandad, captain Imran Khan and Salim Malik. Indian opening bowler Kapil Dei and the spinners, Doshi and Maninder Singh, each conceded more than 100 runs on a placid pitch.

Pakistan, who lead 1-0 in the six-match series, are in a position to dictate play when the game resumes tomorrow after today's rest day.

The home country resumed at 255 for three and overnight batsmen Zaheer and Miandad, who came together at 79 for three yesterday, extended their fourth-wicket stand to 287.

The Zaheer-Mianded partnership was a record for any wicket against India, beating the 255 the pair scored, also for the fourth wicket, at this ground in the 1978-79 series.

Both fell to Madan Lal with the second new ball shortly befoe lunch.

Zaheer: eleventh hundred

Mianded, on 75 overnight, was the first to go for 126 and Zaheer followed one run later after increasing his overnight 109 to 168. Zaheer's hundred was his 11th in 55 Tests and his fifth consecutive three-figure innings against the Indians on their tour.

India continued to suffer as Imran and Salim thrashed the tiring bowlers to put on 207 for the sixth wicket – a record against India, beating the 154 scored by Mianded and Mushtaq Mohammad at Karachi, also in 1978-79. Imran's 117, including five sixes and nine fours, followed his six-wicket haul in India's first innings.

Imran became the 17-year-old left arm spinner Maninder Singh's first Test victim just before the close, when Salim was unbeaten on 102.

Scoreboard

INDIA: First innings: 372 (S M Patil 85, S M H Kirmani 66, Madan Lal 54, G R Viswanath 53; Imran Khan 6 for 100).

PAKISTAN: First innings

Mohsin Khan, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	4
Mudassar Nazar, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	38
Mansoor Akhtar, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	23
Javed Miandad, c Gavaskar, b Madan Lal	126
Zaheer Abbas, c Kirmani, b Madan Lal	168
Salim Malik not out	102
*Imran Khan, c Madan Lal, b Singh	117
†Wasim Bari not out	8
Extras (lb 8, nb 2)	10
Total (6 wkts)	594

Sarfraz Nawaz, Sikander Bakht and Abdul Qadir to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–4, 2–66, 3–79, 4–366, 5–387, 6–574.

BOWLING (to date): Kapil Dev, 33–3–193–3; Madan Lal, 23–5–80–2; Doshi, 29–2–130–0; Maninder Singh, 29–4–103–1; Amarnath, 16–1–68–0; Gavaskar, 2–0–10–0.

TENNIS

WASHINGTON: Women's tournament, first round (US unless stated): M Navratilova bt A Thompson, 6-2, 6-1; A Jaeger bt C Reynolds, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3; C Bassett (Can) bt A Moulton, 7-6, 6-1; H Mandlikova (Cz) bt A-M Fernandez, 6-3, 6-0; J Russell bt B Herr, 7-6, 6-4; V Nelson bt D Fromholtz (Aus), 3-6, 6-4, 6-4; P Louis bt K Skronska (Cz), 6-2, 6-1; Z Garrison bt C Kohde (WG), 6-3, 1-0, retired.

IN BRIEF

Oval ball at Elland Road

Leeds United's Elland Road football ground will stage the Rugby League John Player Trophy final between Wigan and Leeds on Saturday, January 22. The Rugby League Council have chosen the ground partly because the electrically heated pitch ensures the game being staged during bad weather.

When Elland Road was used for the Challenge Cup Final replay between Widnes and Hull in May there was a crowd of more than 41,000.

STUDENT SPORT: University sport in Britain will in future be *governed by a single body*. The annual meeting of the British University Sports Federation at Lancaster yesterday confirmed the amalgamation of the BUSF and the University Athletics Union. Membership will be restricted to universities or university colleges.

BADMINTON: Charlie Gallagher, the Scottish national singles champion, has been reinstated in the international side for the match against the Netherlands at Inverness *on January 20, despite* the fact that he has said he will retire from competitive play at the end of the season, Iain Mackenzie writes.

CYCLING: More cyclists are to be allowed to take part in road races in Scotland in the coming season. The Scottish Cyclists Union have persuaded the Scottish Development Department to raise the limit for entries in each race from 40 to 60. In addition the union will be able to accept up to 84 entrants to its two most important events

HOCKEY

British too strong for Spain

Spain 0 Great Britain 5

Great Britain overran Spain to achieve their second victory at Barcelona yesterday, having beaten them 2-0 on Tuesday, Sydney *Friskin writes. The team will now* stay on to take part in an international club tournament at the Real Club de Polo and will play as Unicorns.

Britain took early control in the match with a goal by McConnell from a short corner in the sixth minute. Ten minutes later Westcott, moving at high speed, deflected a cross by Dodds to put them two up. Further pressure led to several infringements by the Spanish defenders, who conceded a short corner in the twenty-second minute. This in turn gave way to a penalty stroke, which was converted by Westcott. Four minutes before the interval Western scored from a short corner to make it 4-0.

Immediately after the interval, Kerly replaced Leman in the British *forward line, and in 10 minutes he* went through on his own to score the fifth goal. The Spanish then reorganized their side and made a couple of changes; but the best they could do was to earn two short corners, which came to nothing. Britain as a whole played well together but the Spanish opposition *was generally weak.*

TENNIS: THE HAPPY CHALLENGE OF CLIMBING TO THE SUMMIT

European pair push on to the peaks

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Heinz Gunthardt and Balazs Taroczy, last year's winners, beat the Gullikson twins, Tim and Tom, by 2–6, 6–1, 6–4, 7–6, in two hours and 18 minutes at the Albert Hall on Tuesday evening in the first match of the annual doubes tournament promoted by World Championship Tennis and sponsored by Barratt Homes. The Gulliksons, aged 31 but still good enough to qualify for the forthcoming Masters tournament, came into this event as substitutes for Mark Edmondson and Kim Warwick, whose shoulder is bothering him again.

This was January tennis, with neither players nor public – the Albert Hall was sparsely populated – fully attuned to the pleasurable *demands of a new year. The quality* of the tennis was patchy and, for the most part, the spectators were so quiet that the pop of a champagne cork provoked a polite protest from Tim Gullikson, who was serving at the time. On the whole, the public's reaction to the match was akin to those small noises that punctuate over-long sermons.

The players were rather serious, even a little glum, as if uncertain whether they could play as well as their reputations suggested they *should. The rallies* tended to be formal, respecting the basic conventions of doubles play rather than indulging in the imaginative daring that springs from confidence. From the second set onwards, though, there were recurrent examples of the fast reactions, the cute thinking, the finesse and the sharply angled expertise that inevitably arise from the need to create openings at the expense of two opponents rather than one.

The Europeans as if too long out *of the sunshine*, looked as *pale*, as troglodytes. The first set went wrong for them primarily because Gunthardt's timing was wayward, because Taroczy lacked the assurance to assume any compensating authority, and because the Gulliksons were sounder and sharper. Then, Gunthardt improved often to *dazzling effect*, and Taroczy became equally capable of the sudden splendour that creates the chance, or the reality, of service breaks.

By contrast, the Gulliksons were rather like those mountaineers who staff the high camps rather than pushing on to the peaks. They were always sensible and consistent. *What they lacked was the spark of* initiative the capacity for the unexpected, that ultimately separates winners from losers. In the fourth set, they had a break point for a 4–0 lead but lost three consecutive games. Taroczy landed a crucial blow in the tie-break with a top-spin lob and Tom Gullikson made a bad situation even worse by finding the net with a cheeky attempt to play a half volleyed drop.

Sherwood Stewart and Ferdi Taygan, champions of France, were beaten 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 by *the* Czechoslovak Davis Cup pair, Pavel Slozil and Tomas Smid, but the all-play-all format means that Stewart and Taygan may yet come from behind and take the £48,000 first prize on Sunday.

There is something to be said for this "second chance" system but, nevertheless, it seems illogical that losers can ultimately be winners.

Cole keeps his cool

By Lewine Mair

Two seeded players, Belinda Borneo and Sean Cole, were given a decidedly uncomfortable day in the Prudential junior covered court championships at the David Lloyd Tennis Centre, Heston yesterday. Miss Borneo, seeded third, was *taken to three sets by the quiet little* Devonian, Linda Harley. Cole, seeded eighth, had similarly tight match against the deceptively useful Seamus Tucker, also of Devon, ultimately winning 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.

Tucker's somewhat homespun service and choice of socks combined to make him look purely a holiday tennis player. The fact is, however, that he has good, penetrating ground shots, and plenty of ideas.

He sailed through the second set and was soon 3-1 ahead in the decider against an opponent whose anguished shrieks suggested that he considered himself a beaten man. To his credit, though, Cole managed to keep himself relatively cool, and, in the mounting pressure, kept the ball in play

BOYS: Second round: D Cutbill bt M Collins, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4; A Lakatos w.o. M Bromfield, scr; H Slater bt M Walker, 6-4, 6-3; J Clunie bt A Johnson, 6-2, 6-1; A Sproule bt A Price, 6-3, 6-3; S Cole bt S Tucker, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4; R Whichello bt J Southcombe, 6-1, 4-6, 6-0; P Moore bt R Jennings, 6-2, 6-1.

GIRLS: Second round: J Want bt M Coen, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2; B Borneo bt L Harley, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4; K Montague bt C Gibbs, 7-6, 7-6; S Nicholson bt N Briggs, 6-1, 6-3; J Louis bt R Charlton, 6-2, 6-0; J Wood bt J Davis, 6-2, 6-4; S Mair bt A Grunfeld, 7-5, 6-3; V Lake bt S Whiteman, 6-4, 6-3.

Borg goes back to work after a year of well-paid idleness

The most exciting feature of professional tennis in 1983 promises to be the return to formal competition of Bjorn Borg, aged 26. *The council who govern the grand* prix circuit have revised, imperfectly, the clumsy rule that induced Borg to turn his back resentfully on the championships in which he made his reputation. During 1982 he did nothing to confirm that reputation but earned a lot of money on the strength of it.

In Borg's absence no man was good enough to achieve an unquestioned supremacy. Jimmy Connors was the most successful singles player because he won the Wimbledon and United States championships. John McEnroe, though, has a strong case to be regarded as the best player in the world. His results were not impressive but only Connors and Ivan Lendl seriously threatened his singles status and, in addition, McEnroe consolidated his position *as the outstanding doubles player of* his era and one of the greatest the game has ever known. McEnroe comes closer than any of his contemporaries to that unattainable ideal, the "complete" tennis player.

Mats Wilander won the French championship and Johan Kriek the Australian, in which the field was much weaker. Four different teams won the men's doubles in the grand slam championships. One of the most improved players was Kevin Curren, who improved his singles *ranking, shared the United States* men's doubles title with Steve Denton, and won the Wimbledon and US mixed championships with Anne Smith. Younger men to advance towards the elite were Wilander and Jimmy Arias, both 18, and Henri Leconte, aged 19.

Chris Lloyd won the US and Australian singles titles, but the game's leading lady is Martina Navratilova, who not only won the French and Wimbledon singles but also shared three of the grand slam doubles championships, one with Miss Smith and two with Pamela Shriver. Slightly lower in the order of merit are some advancing youngsters, notably Kathy Rinaldi, aged 15, *Andrea Temesvari*, aged 16, Helena Sukova and Catherine Tanvier, both 17, Andrea Leand and Leigh Thompson, who are 18, and Zina Garrison and Bonnie Gadusek, both 19.

Christopher Mottram improved his world ranking but there was little indication of a breakthrough by younger British players of either sex. Britain can find encouragement in the expansion of indoor facilities and the reorganization of a variety *of development schemes. But it may* be five years or so before British tennis can attract the allegiance of the nation's best sporting talent and, in particular, hope to overhaul badminton and squash and become the country's most popular rackets game – that is, among players as distinct from spectators.

The reference to squash is a reminder that in the recent women's national championship the leading players tended to be miserably tetchy. A similar trend remains evident in professional tennis.

The best professionals, in any vocation, are happiest when confronting the ultimate challenges of *their calling.* Years ago, when the sap was still rising, I climbed in Switzerland with a few friends and two guides. Those guides were ominously lugubrious when we met them at Grindelwald. But in the days that followed, their spirits rose with the altitude. Once above the snow line, they were full of fun, at ease with the world – because this was their métier.

The lesson of that *brief acquaintance* has repeatedly been emphasized by the sight and sound of many exemplary specialists, in a variety of professions, joking and even singing while engaged on the most demanding labours. How much more obvious this should be among the lucky minority who earn a good living by playing games.

Another cause for regret is the straitjacket imposed on tournament prize money and seedings by the priorities of the players' associations. Too much money goes to too few, especially those who reach the late rounds of the singles. Tournaments should have more freedom to adjust the scales (a five per cent variation, let us say) preferred by the players' associations.

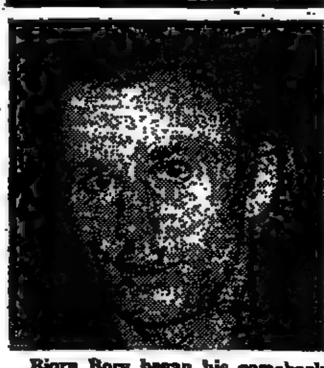
Equally, to use rankings for seeding purposes is to deprive the public of a reasonable guarantee that the outstanding specialists on a particular surface will clash in the later rounds. Here again, there should be more flexibility. The Association of Tennis Professionals and the Women's Tennis Association tend to be self-righteous in confusing diligence with efficiency and sincerity with wisdom. Moreover, the ATP are too closely linked with the grand prix circuit. Their ranking system ignores the World Championship Tennis series. WCT issue their own, more comprehensive rankings, but this is a job that could best be done by a neutral, independent body.

As for administrators of what might be termed the traditional school, a surviving oddity from the days of amateur and shamateur *tennis is the ludicrous spectacle of* officials draining the resources of supposedly hard-up national associations by flying about the world to attend events at which their presence serves little or no useful purpose. One may reasonably ask if the money thus spent could more profitably be invested in the provision of facilities for playing tennis.

To end on a more satisfying note, the International Tennis Federation must be congratulated on giving the grand slam official *status and ruling* that it can be achieved by holding all four championships simultaneously (necessarily by winning them in the same calendar year). *This dispels* confusion and ensures that, in terms of the grand slam, all four tournaments have the same value.

The interesting thing is that the French, Wimbledon, and US championships (even, to some extent, the Australian) have retained a prestige that all the dollars in the world cannot buy. We can indulge in amused scepticism when this or that player – usually Americans who cannot play on clay or Europeans who cannot play on grass – insist that the tournaments they find most congenial are the most important. The fable of the fox who could not reach the grapes and peevishly decided they were sour is as apposite now as it ever was.

Rex Bellamy



Bjorn Borg began his comeback by beating Vitas Gerulaitis, of the United States, 4–6, 6–2, 6–4 in his first match in a professional round *robin tournament at Rosemont, Illinois.* After competitive skirmishes in four and eight-man events towards the end of last year, Borg is preparing for his grand prix return next month.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: San Antonio Spurs 104, Atlanta Hawks 95; Phoenix Suns 97, New York Knicks 85; Washington Bullets 92, Dallas Mavericks 84; New Jersey Nets 102, Milwaukee Bucks 95; Boston Celtics 88, Houston Rockets 87; Chicago Bulls 147, Detroit Pistons 138; Denver Nuggets 137, Kansas City Kings 121; Utah Jazz 100, Golden State Warriors 88; Portland Trail Blazers 119, Indiana Pacers 117.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Flyers 4, Vancouver Canucks 1; Quebec Nordiques 3, Montreal Canadiens 1; New York Islanders 5, Buffalo Sabres 2; Chicago Black Hawks 4, St Louis Blues 2; Edmonton Oilers 6, Calgary Flames 3.

CRESTA RUN

ESCALANTE CUP: 1, H Bolliger (Switz), H'cap 3.70, net 137.19; 2, C Pasold (GB), 2.90, 138.71; 3, W Leibold (Switz), 8.20, 139.41; 4, A Vassmbelis (Fra), 3.40, 139.53; 5, W Tice (GB), 3.50, 139.62; 6, P Latscha (Switz), 0.10, 139.66.

BILLIARDS

SOUTHEND: UK Professional championship: Quarter Final: M Wildman (Peterborough) bt C Everton (Birmingham), 1,500-1,170.

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Watford 1 Arsenal 0, Oxford United v Birmingham City, postponed.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Army 3, Civil Service 1

SQUASH RACKETS

DARTFORD: Under 16 international team festival: England 3 Sweden 0; England 3 WG 0; Egypt 2 WG 1; Egypt 2 Sweden 1.

SALISBURY: Under 14 international team festival: England 3 Wales 0; WG 3 Egypt 0.

RUGBY UNION

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Middlesex Under 21 11, Spain Under 22 13; Middlesex County Clubs 4, Spain National XV 18.

MOTOR RALLYING

GUERRARA (Algeria): Paris to Dakar Rally (Toggourt to Ouargla): Motorcycle section (*French unless stated*): 1, G Rahier (Bel), 1hr 48min; equal 2, S Bacou and P Vassard, 1.51; equal 3, P Drobecq and J Rerat, 1:52. Overall: 1, Rahier, 2hr 01min 52sec; 2, Bacou, 2:04:20; 3, Vassard, 2:04:43. Automobile special stage: 1, Ickx (Bel) and Brasseur, Lartigue and Destailleurs, Trossat and E Briavoine, Jaussaud and Da Silva, all no penalties. Overall: 1, Lartigue, 2hr 14min 47sec; 2, Trossat, 2:14:57; equal 3, Ickx and Briavoine, 2:15:48.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Second division: Chesterfield v Bolton Wanderers.

FA YOUTH CUP: Third round: Bristol Rovers v Tottenham Hotspur.

TENNIS: World doubles championship (Royal Albert Hall).

هكذا من الأصل

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RACING

Brown Chamberlin: bookmakers quote him a 10-1 chance for Cheltenham's Gold Cup.

Brown Chamberlin back on trial at Cheltenham

By Michael Seely

The strength of Fred Winter's possible challenge to Michael Dickinson in the Cheltenham Gold Cup will be shown before the end of this month. The seven-times champion trainer said: "Brown Chamberlin will go for the Tote Double Steeplechase at Cheltenham on January 29."

After Fifty Dollars More had run such a heroic race against Wayward Lad in the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton on Boxing Day, Winter immediately announced Shaikh Ali Abu Khamsin's eight-year-old as a certain starter for the Blue Riband of Steeplechasing.

A decision will also be taken about Venture To Cognac after Nat Sherwood's 11-year-old has taken part in either the Peter Marsh Steeplechase at Haydock on January 22, or the Great Yorkshire Steeplechase at Doncaster the following Saturday.

Brown Chamberlin's spectacular victory in the Sun Alliance Steeplechase at the National Hunt Festival last March saw himm installed at the forfront of the Gold Cup betting. In fact after his easy defeat of Dramatist at Newbury in November, this exciting prospect displaced Silver Buck as favourite. But after falling at the last when looking likely to beat the eventual winner, Pay Related, at Ascot Brown Chamberlin was not all that impressive when accounting for Bannoran at Cheltenham. So his reappearance at the end of the month will be awaited with interest. Ladbrokes, who have Silver Buck as their first choice in the market at 3-1, offer 10-1 against Brown Chamberlin.

A fierce fight is now developing between Dickinson and Winter for the top training honours. At the close of play yesterday, the score was 58 winners to Dickinson, and 51 to Winter. However, the championship is decided by the amount of prize money earned and here Dickinson is over £5,000 ahead.

Both men have good chances of further increasing their totals this weekend. Winter's five-horse raid on Sandown will be led by Fifty Dollars More whose target is the Anthony Mildmay Peter Cazalet Memorial Handicap.

Dickinson had high hopes of winning the Portal Developments Grand National Trial at Haydock with Ashley House. But with the Lancashire meeting now threatened by flooding, there must be a possibility of this improving young horse being re-routed to Sandown. Winter's other runners at Esher are Coucheval and Our Bara Boy on Friday and Usurping and Young Lover on Saturday. Young Lover is due to take on Balanchine in the Tolworth Hurdle.

With the loss of Taunton, Lingfield will be the only meeting today. Philip Mitchell can win the first division of the Horley Novices' Hurdle with Sara's Venture.

Other possible winners on the Surrey course are Skateboard in the Southern Counties Andy Capp Hurdle and Leckie

How a woman became Sweden's champion rider

A doping scandal shook Swedish Flat racing yesterday and led to the declaration of the country's first-ever woman champion jockey. Miss Sofia Nordgren, aged 20, from Malmo, won the title when the previously declared champion, Mr Gunnar Nordling, was disqualified.

This followed the discovery of the banned drug Banamine in Charlie, a 16-1 winner for Mr Nordling at Taby racecourse, near Stockholm. Charlie was disqualified and Miss Nordgren's mount, Neptunious Dancer, who finished second, was awarded the race, giving her the title.

Previously, both Mr Nordling and Miss Nordgren had tied, each having ridden sixty winners, but Mr Nordling had been awarded the title on his place record.

The Swedish Jockey Club has ordered a full investigation into the affair, the first time a dope test has proved positive in the history of Swedish racing.

Inspection at Haydock Park

Racing at Haydock Park tomorrow is in doubt. The clerk of the course Philip Arkwright said, "at present parts of the course are waterlogged. There will be an inspection at 12.30 pm today to determine the prospects of racing. If racing is possible dolling out on the hurdle course will necessitate a reduction in safety figures. The two mile hurdle will be reduced from 24 to 20 and the two mile novice hurdle from 20 to 18."

Today's Taunton meeting was called off yesterday because of a waterlogged course.

Wise breaks new ground

The Sussex trainer Ben Wise, aged 75, sent his first runner to Hereford yesterday. Glen Wise, who won the Beech Handicap Hurdle by 30 lengths.

The victory will be a tonic for Wise who is ill with bronchitis and decided not to make the nine hour round trip to the races. Glen Wise is owned by the trainer's life-long friend, Devon farmer Michael Burrow who said: "Ben is a dedicated master of his craft and as a tribute I named Glen Wise after him."

Professor Plum had plenty of luck when registering his third course win in the Pheasant Pluckers Handicap Steeplechase. No Hurry had a three length advantage when he crashed two fences from home, hampering Rizzio and Straight Cash. Professor Plum was left with a clar lead but he was flat out on the run-in to withstand the determined challege of Rizzio by one and a hal lengths.

Hereford results

Going: Heavy

12 45 (12 48) OAK SELLING HURDLE (Selling: £867: 2m 4f)

LOST FOR WORDS bm by Firestreak – Sombrila (Miss S Griffiths) 6 11 7 E Brooke (8-11 fav) 1

Dusky's Spirit .... P Richards (5-1) 2

Crown Jules .... R Linley (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.10, £1.90.

[illegible]

First acceptors

[illegible]

Lingfield Park

Tote: double 2.0, 3.0. Treble 1.30, 2.30, 3.30.

1.0 HORLEY HURDLE (Div I) (novices: £1,060: 2m) (12 runners)

105		AMALFI BOY (A Ashford) M Bolton 6-11-4	R Goldstein
108	000-	QUEEN'S EQUERRY (J Bridger) J Bridger 6-11-4	
113	0	NOT INTENDED (Mrs E Boucher) D Oughton 5-11-2	S Smith Eccles
114	000	RED-LADY (Mrs C Williams) M Haynes 5-11-2	K Townend 7
117	33311	TOPORI (J Pegley) S Woodman 4-10-12	P Nicholls 4
118	013	MERCY LESS (Sir G Glover) R Smyth 4-10-7	R Berry 4

[illegible]

1.30 OLD MILL CHASE (Selling handicap: £857: 2m 4f) (8)

[illegible]

2.0 SOUTHERN COUNTIES HURDLE (Handicap: £1,261: 2m) (7)

[illegible]

2.30 WEALD CHASE (Handicap: £1,581: 3m) (4)

[illegible]

3.00 SEVENOAKS CHASE (Novices: £1,502: 2m) (5)

[illegible]

3.30 HORLEY HURDLE (Div II: £1,060: 2m) (7)

[illegible]

Lingfield Park selections

By Michael Seely

1.0 Sarah's Venture. 1.30 Middle-Model. 2.0 Skateboard. 2.30 Leckie. 3.0 Glenjade. 3.30 Swinging Moon.

Towcester results

[illegible]

GOLF

PGA Tour ready to break new ground

New York (NYT) – The 1983 season of the Professional Golfers' Association Tour begins today with a new concept of eligibility known as the All Exempt tour, a departure from established policy. The All Exempt tour is at the centre of a programme that will offer nearly $22m (£13.41m) in prize money, introduce a new series of events at a level slightly below the primary tour and expand an ambitious schedule of senior competition for past players whose names are still fondly remembered.

The new tournament players series and the expanded senior circuit will bring professional golf to cities which have long been starved of it. The regular tour will be extended to one new city.

Over the next 15 years or so, there will be more stadium courses modelled on the pioneer Tournament Players' Club at Ponte Vedra, Florida. Two such courses are likely to be built each year and already two are under construction in the Fort Lauderdale and Denver areas. These will be ready for tournament play early next year.

Stadium courses are designed to improve spectator viewing by the formation of embankments and hills overlooking playing areas without the intrusion of stands. They are the work of Deane Beman, the commissioner of the PGA tour, who last spring made the Tournament Players' Club the permanent venue for the annual Tournament Players' Championship.

The PGA Tour comprises 250 to 300 golfers: it has no affiliation with the Professional Golfers Association of America, which represents the professionals who teach and sell equipment at private and public golf clubs.

They cooperate in joint ventures, such as the world series, the new tournament players' series. The PGA championship, in August, is entirely a PGA event: the tour may provide most of the contestants, but the PGA runs the show.

In a recent interview, Mr Beman, who was a Tour player until he became the commissioner in 1974, expects a successful season. He said professional golf, far from being affected by the recession, continues to grow with improved attendances and television ratings. Cities throughout the country, Mr Beman added were applying to stage tournaments.

Wind may take toll

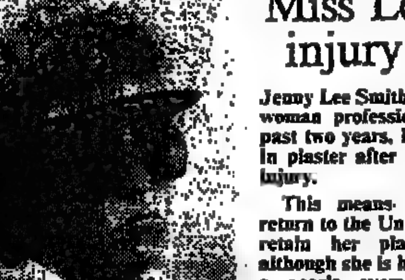
By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Rye golf course, by way of a change, is free of snow and ice for this week's President's Putter, so there is unlikely this time to be a thriving black market in coloured golf balls. This time the principal threat to survival will surely be the wind, gusting up to 40 mph yesterday and still counting.

From the original formidable entry of 133 there have been eight scratchings, which has dispensed with the need for an untidy preliminary round. It has also pitched Warman, a fine Cambridge player, straight into the first round, there to meet a former Oxford winner, Uzielli, which is likely to provide one of the highlights of today's play.

The two South Africans in the field are, alas, too close for comfort in the draw sheet: Howarden at five and Newman at seven. They will therefore have to face each other in the second round tomorrow morning providing they both survive the first day. Newman would seem to have the more dangerous opponent in Hurst, a former Oxford captain.

Donald Steel, the holder, is in the "seventh quarter of the field", according to a Putter official who must have read some subject other than mathematics. The draw seems to have been kind to him. However, he may find Melville, a quite outstanding university golfer, lying in wait for him in the fourth round. Melville played for Cambridge four times, winning seven points out of eight. This is his first year down. Has he, one wonders, the old head on young shoulders that the conditions will demand? A long ball is all very well, but with the greens so elusive it is the short game that will make or mar a round this week.



Miss Lee Smith injury setback

Jenny Lee Smith (left), Britian's top woman professional golfer for the past two years, has had her leg put in plaster after an Achilles tendon injury.

This means she is unable to return to the United States to try to retain her players' card there, although she is hoping to be granted a year's exemption on medical grounds.

Miss Lee Smith, from Newcastle, is likely to be in plaster for a month.

"By the time the plaster was removed and I got my game together, I would be eligible for only a half dozen tournaments in the States", she said.

YACHTING

American rescued as he abandons ship

By Barry Pickthall

More than 200 people jammed the Sydney dockside yesterday to catch a glimpse of Tony Lush, the American solo yachtsman who was rescued in the southern ocean more than a month ago when his 54-foot yacht, Lady Pepperall, began to break up during the second leg of the round the world singlehanded race, sponsored by BOC.

He arrived at the side of a fellow competitor, Francis Stokes, his rescuer, aboard the 39-foot Moonshine, which turned back for Lush after he had reported being pitchpoled in heavy seas and that he was sinking.

Lush, aged 33, a marine laboratory technician from Florida said a rogue wave had hit his boat broadside, throwing it over on its side. "It was fairly rough weather", he said. "All of a sudden the boat pitched downward and sideways to an angle of 130 degrees. The first I heard was a loud noise, then everything was thrown about eight feet forward in the boat."

Lush left the mess for the next day and while cleaning up he noticed that the hull was distorted. On closer inspection he found that the keel had come loose and was swinging through a 20-degree arc. "When you have that kind of movement things can only get worse", he said.

He contacted a radio ham in Durban. The ham alerted Stokes, who was closest to the stricken yacht. "We gave Tony an ultimatum," Stokes said about the radio converstions. "Either he had to abandon the boat or continue unaided. I knew what the answer woukd be."

Lush came back on the air an hour later and agreed to abandon ship. Stokes, who was about 50 miles downwind of Lush, decided to hove to and wait for Lush to reach him, arriving about eight hours later. "I first saw him about three miles in the distance," Stokes said, "but we were very lucky. It would have been just as easy to miss him."

When the yachts were alongside the two men tied lines across the decks and Lush pulled himself across with a small bag containing clothing, a sleeping bag and a bottle of Scotch. He never hit the water. "I can't swim", he said.

The race committee will meet Stokes and Lush on Saturday to satisfy themselves that Stokes sailed alone. It is expected that the committee will allow the American extra time for the hours lost saving Lush.

Stokes was followed less than five hours later by a Frenchman, Guy Bernadin, aboard the 30-foot Ratso II, to take seventh overall at the halfway stage

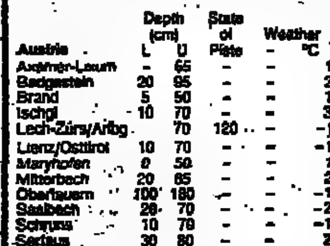
Captain of the crew

Robin Knox-Johnstone will head Britain's challenge in a new series of races in the Mediterranean for the Damlatia Cup from April 24 to 29. Twelve countries will be competing in the event, organized by the Seven Seas Sailing Club, which starts at Primsten, Yugoslavia and ends in Split. Knox-Johnstone will captain the British crew, sailing Maxi 84s against Italy, France, West Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark and Norway, Sweden and Finland, and Yugoslavia.

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	U	Conditions Piste	Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Avoriaz	65	110	Poor	Heavy	Poor	Rain	+3
Heavy slushy conditions							
Cervinia	60	260	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	+10
New snow on good base							
Crans Montana	30	80	Fair	Heavy	Poor	Rain	+6
Wet snow on all slopes							
Davos	30	130	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	+1
Rain in town snow above							
Flaine	40	200	Good	Heavy	Fair	Fine	+4
Slush on lower slopes							
Grindelwald	5	15	–	Heavy	Closed	Rain	+9
Rain and wind close slopes							
Ischgl	10	70	Fair	Heavy	Poor	Rain	+3
Slush on lower slopes							
Les Arcs	50	210	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Cloud	0
Heavy snow on hard base							
St Moritz	45	120	Fair	Varied	Fair	–	0
New snow on upper slopes							
Val d'Isère	50	125	Good	Heavy	Fair	Cloud	+3
New snow, wet windy							
Verbier	18	100	Worn	Heavy	Poor	Cloud	+8
Worn patches, on lower slopes							
Wegen	5	40	Poor	Heavy	Good	Rain	+5

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:



Austria	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Axamer-Lizum	–	65	–	–	1
Badgastein	20	95	–	–	2
Brand	5	50	–	–	1
Ischgl	10	70	–	–	3
Lech-Zürs/Arlbg		70	120	–	–1
Lienz/Osttirol	10	70	–	–	–1
Mayrhofen	0	50	–	–	1
Mitterbach	20	65	–	–	2
Obertauern	100	180	–	–	–1
Saalbach	20	70	–	–	–2
Schruns	10	70	–	–	–1
Serfaus	30	80	–	–	2
Soll	20	50	–	–	1
Wildschönau	–	90	–	–	–1
Kaprun	–	210	–	–	–4

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: All levels complete, wide cover of wet snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 1,600 ft. Hill roads clear. Main roads clear. Snow level: 2,000 ft. Glenshee: Upper runs complete but narrow, very wet snow. Lower slopes, ample nursery areas, wet snow. Vertical runs: 1,000 ft. Hill roads clear. Main roads clear. Snow level 2,000 ft. Glencoe: Upper runs complete, very wet snow. Lower slopes complete, very wet snow. Vertical runs: 1,300 ft. Hill roads clear. Main roads clear. Snow level 2,300 ft. Lecht: Upper and middle runs complete, hard-packed snow with icy patches. Lower slopes, ample nursery areas, hard-packed snow with icy patches. Vertical runs: 800 ft. Hill roads clear. Main roads clear. Snow level: 2,000 ft.

The jockey Sandy May, who recently took out a trainer's licence, has his first runner with Double Jack in the Myton Novice Steeplechase at Warwick on Saturday. May partners the nine-year-old, who has done well as an event horse.

La crème de la crème

Administrative Flair?

Glaxo Holdings p.l.c. is the parent company of the £multi-million international pharmaceutical group.

We require someone with a good education, possibly to degree level in a related field, such as law, and preferably with sound office experience, to join our Corporate Administration Division as an Administrative Assistant. The department is responsible for the statutory and company secretarial practice for the Group, both in the UK and overseas. This is a good opportunity to gain basic experience of company secretarial work and the duties will include assisting with statutory work, maintenance of departmental records, care of confidential documents and information retrieval.

Initial earnings, including London Allowance and profit sharing will be in the region of £7800 p.a. The Company offers excellent conditions of service, including a season ticket loan scheme, luncheon vouchers and 22 days' holiday.

Please write for an application form to: Miss Sheena G. Ross, Senior Personnel Officer, Glaxo Holdings p.l.c., Clarges House, 6-12 Clarges Street, London W1Y 8DH.

Glaxo Holdings p.l.c.

WINNER GUINESS 1983

SEC/ADMIN late 20's? Join expanding Int Business Consultants and use organising ability as chief factotum. Sound formal skills c £7,400 pa.

YOUNG PARTNER W1 expanding Accountancy needs capable PA/Admin/Sec late 20's to create, order, deal with clients, etc. Good formal skills. £7,500 pa. neg.

NO SHORTHAND! Top typing with artistic flair, makes presentation work pleasant and rewarding financially, basic £6,000 pa + super O/T.

MARKETING MANAGER City Int Co. needs PA/Sec 25-35 with Marketing Admin exp., organizing flair and good formal skills. £7,500 pa. neg.

PROPERTY Up Market Co. need smooth Sec. 21'ish, no shorthand, previous advertising exp essential. £6,500 pa. neg.

TOP PA/SEC 25-35 with firm personality and solid experience needed to organize VP. SW1. Vintners. £8,000 pa. Super fringes.

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£8,000+

Sec/PA/Office Manager (27+) for expanding International Trading Co. Good skills required but will have junior to assist with sec. duties.

Biling Sec. £6,500

Biling Sec. with fluent French to work in Marketing Dept. of International Organisation. Good English SH required. Age 22+

Temp Secs.

We are recruiting experienced secs, both shorthand and audio for assignments with our West End clients.

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22 South Molton St. W1
Rec Cons
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Tick your requirements

- Responsibility ☐
- Pleasant atmosphere ☐
- Job interest ☐
- Friendly people to work with ☐
- Meeting people ☐
- Real career prospects ☐
- Good salary ☐
- Lots of training ☐
- Hard work, but lots of satisfaction ☐

If you've ticked most of these then we have the job you're looking for. As the fastest-growing temporary help company in London we're looking for people to help us with that expansion.

The permanent positions we have, are for Customer Service Representatives and Supervisor/Interviewers, based throughout London.

You'll need to convince us that you have enthusiasm, an outgoing personality, a stable career history and a real desire for more than just a job. You're also likely to be over 21 years of age.

In first instance we would like you to call Paul Francis on 01-493 3051 on Thursday 6th January or Friday 7th January 1983.

Kelly Girl
London's fastest-growing temporary help company

TWO BILINGUAL SECRETARIES

Fluent in Spanish, are required to work in the Basingstoke Area of an International Company, for Senior Managers in a busy Sales Department.

The successful applicants will have a good educational background and first class secretarial skills, together with a pleasant personality and the ability to mix with people at all levels.

An excellent salary is offered together with contributory pension scheme, free WPA coverage and four week's and two days' holiday.

Please write giving full career details to: Box 2737G The Times

---

SEC/PA/ADMIN

£7,500 City Leading Co. seek well presented Sec. (25-30), pref. ed. to "A" level standard. Whilst good background skills essential emphasis will be on admin. and organisational ability; excellent opp. with good benefits.

SENIOR AUDIO

£7,000 Knightsbridge 1st class Co. seek Sec. (25+) to work for Surveyor. Good typing speeds vital, friendly personality. Excellent benefits.

2nd JOBBER

c£6,000 Knightsbridge Well known Co., with luxurious offices are looking for Secretary/PA (20/21) for Senior Manager. Good typing speeds, rusty s/h acceptable. Some admin and research work. Friendly outgoing personality vital. Good career opp.

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Relief Receptionist

to £5,500 W1 Prestige Co. Very varied job, some typing helpful. Good opp. for young person (17-22) to gain broad office experience. Extremely attractive appearance of vital importance.

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MILLER & MCNISH
(Rec. Cons.)
01-637 7868

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Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of personal assistant to the Managing Director, to be based in Malawi.

Qualifications: Candidates must be highly qualified in secretarial profession with high speeds in shorthand and typewriting; must be full of initiative to be able to act on behalf of the Managing Director in his absence.

Salary: This is an executive position with a good salary. Other benefits are also offered.



Replies to be addressed to The Group Personnel and Administration Manager, Limbe Leaf Tobacco Company Limited, PO Box 44, Kanengo, Lilongwe 4, Malawi, Africa.

PA/SECRETARY

To Managing Director of small Lloyds Brokers based in the City. Interesting position for intelligent person looking for job involvement. Must be able to liaise at top level. Salary c. £7,000 + LV's 50p per day. Pension scheme, travel loan, holidays 20 days pa.

Please write or telephone

Mrs S Miller, Guest Krieger Ltd.
81 Gracechurch St., London, EC3V 0AT.
Tel: 01-626 1420

ICMA

SECRETARY/PA

£8,000+

Experienced secretary/PA required by one of the directors of a professional body in Portland Place, London W1.

The position entails close involvement within the department employing 30 people and with other areas of the organisation. Preferred age 30-38.

Please reply with CV to:

Miss P Rushton, The Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, 63 Portland Place, LONDON W1N 4AB

PACKAGE TO £10,000

A capable sec, age 24-28, is needed to complete a small marketing team in a major City Merchant Bank. You will be completely involved in all aspects of their work, attending meetings and business lunches, providing a complete secretarial back-up, and running the office in their absence. The team is young and ambitious and you must have the ability to thrive on hard work, cope well under pressure and make the most of your organizing abilities. Good educational background and excellent sec. skills (inc. audio) essential.

Ring 588 3535

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

TOP EXECUTIVE PA/SECRETARY

I am a Partner of an expanding law practice in the West End and urgently need to replace my super efficient Secretary who is returning home to Scotland. It is essential that my new Secretary be willing to take full responsibility for the running of my office and be able to work with enthusiasm under pressure maintaining a friendly informal atmosphere.

Please telephone my secretary Kate Hannah on 01-486-9681 to arrange an interview.

Executive Secretary

£6,851 to £7,616 (rise pending)

An experienced secretary is required to provide secretarial support to the Administrator of the Guy's Acute Services Unit. The secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the General Office services and Staff (1 secretary + 2 Audio Typists).

The job is challenging and the successful candidate will be expected to work on their own initiative and be responsible for coordinating the activities within the General Office.

The post is based at Guy's Hospital, a major London Teaching Hospital, which is close to London Bridge bus, tube and railway stations.

Application forms and job descriptions are available from the Personnel Officer Guy's Hospital, St Thomas Street, London SE1 9RT. Telephone 01-407 7600 ex 3470. Please quote ref. no. A/12.

Closing date for completed application forms 17th January, 1983.

DO YOU KNOW THE DRILL?

Up to £7,000 + benefits

Working for this W1 American Oil Company in very beautiful offices, you will need to have excellent shorthand/typing skills with at least 2/3 years experience. They need a well-spoken and presented secretary with common sense and initiative for their President and Vice-President. Although working for these top people your day will not get too pressurized. Some PA duties, interesting job, very friendly atmosphere. Age open.



CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY/ ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

25-35 Top salary neg. + good benefits

required for Operations Manager of leading Japanese Merchant Bank. Position involves a wide range of secretarial and administrative duties.

Good shorthand and typing speeds, high professional standards, accuracy and organising skills essential.

No agencies.

Tel: 600 0161 Ext 200 for confidential application form and job description.

CHAIRMAN'S PA £10,000

A superb opportunity has arisen to work for the charming and highly successful Chairman of this well established international investment brokers in EC2. You will be involved in all aspects of his busy working day, including some personal work, extensive travel arrangements and generally running the office. You should have a good education, several years senior level experience (including WP and telex), together with shorthand/typing skills of at least 100/60. The ideal candidate will be aged 25-35, have a calm, flexible personality and cope well with pressure.

Ring 588 3535

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

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Applications are invited from professionally qualified librarians for the post of SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT, within the scale £5,550 - £7,656. The College, which is on the edge of Regent's Park, has attractive conditions of service which include free lunches. The library is particulary concerned with the history, biography and portraiture of medicine. The duties of the post are mainly classification and cataloguing. Cataloguing experience and some knowledge of languages, particulary Latin, would be assets.

Further particulars from the Librarian, Royal College of Physicians of London, 11 St. Andrew's Place, London, NW1 4LE.

Closing date Friday, January 21st.

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required for 2 busy private general practitioners in Knightsbridge.

Must be experienced in all secretarial skills and must enjoy constant contact with people.

No previous medical experience required.

Salary £7,000.

To start February 1983. Please apply 235 3002.

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£7,200 + Bonus.

A major company in SW1 requires an intelligent Audio Secretary/PA to organise their group financial controller's worldwide schedule. Numeracy discretion and previous experience in a similar environment are desirable plus the ability to handle day to day matters in his absence. Own office and excellent company benefits.

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The General Manager of a City bank requires a Bi-Lingual Secretary with German for some translation and to understand incoming mail. French would be of use and shorthand in English is essential. Age 27-35. Salary negotiable up to £9,500 + plus usual bank perks.

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The Secretarial Consultants

Kingsway Temporary Staff Consultants

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Prestigious City Co., experienced person (late 20s-early 30s) with sec. background and strong but attractive personality responsible for entire Personnel/Recruitment function - incl. admin of benefits, ie BUPA, Pension, Life Ass. etc., 300 staff. Some typing of highly conf. personnel documents, IPM helpful but not essential. Broad-based personnel experience vital, excellent opportunity.

Phone Miller & McNish (Rec Cons) 01-637 7868

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Management consultants in W1. Need a administrator to make sure the office runs smoothly, keep track of their travelling consultants, proof read and supervise secretaries. Age 25 + with typing skill. Salary £7,000 ish + Free travel.

WEST END 439 7001
CITY 377 8600

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

PUBLIC RELATIONS COVENT GARDEN

Busy Consumer based P.R. Consultancy (7 staff) requires smart, sparkling, well spoken switchboard/receptionist, with basic secretarial skills to run the outer office. Salary commensurate with age/experience. Please telephone Miss Martinez at Abel Hadden Associates Ltd on 01-379 7879.

PA/ SECRETARY £7,000 PLUS

required for M.D. of Sales Promotion team in WC2. Good shorthand and typing skills necessary. Applicants should be at least 25 years old. Previous experience in advertising or promotions preferable but not essential. Salary *subject to experience.*

Telephone Prudence Holmes at Golley Slater Marketing Services Ltd on 240 5131 to arrange an interview

---

LEGAL SECRETARY

Large prestigeous firm of City Solicitors require a Legal Secretary with experience of company law. Good audio speed of 60 wpm is necessary, shorthand would be helpful. Age 23-30. Salary £7,000 + excellent benefits. 9.30 – 5.30. Contact Career Choice 488 9327.

£7,250 c.

International Travel Company SW9

Requires shorthand secretary for Financial Director. Interesting position in young office; some accounting knowledge an advantage.

Please apply, in first instance, with detailed C.V. to Ms P. Powell, c/o 83 Herne Hill Road, London SW24.

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In the heart of Kensington, requires two secretaries for its Banqueting and Marketing Managers. Shorthand not essential but must be outgoing and preferably have drivers licence. Age early twenties. Salary neg. plus free lunches.

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We are a small needlework shop

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To run new fast-growing commercial operation in W1. Legal and bookkeeping exerience essential. Salary negotiable.

Phone 486 9721
Ref. MG

Appointments

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

... to be responsible for a part of the collection and to undertake academic research including the compilation of one of the Gallery's catalogues raisonnes, as well as investigating possible future acquisitions. The person appointed will also be expected to supervise the organisation of particular exhibitions and to assume administrative responsibilty for an area of the Gallery's activities.

Candidates must have a strong interest in portraiture; a good working knowledge of British history or some other aspect of British culture; an interest in art history; and the potential to become a member of the Gallery's senior management team. They should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or an equivalent or higher qualification in a relevant subject but others may be considered if they have knowledge or experience of special value to the Gallery.

Senior Curator
Up to £17,000+

Salary: As Curator Grade C £11,650-£17,165, or Curator Grade D £10,300-£13,185. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 28 January 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). *Please quote ref. G(2)382/2.*

Business Economist

Wiltshire **c.£14,000**

The Burmah Group is a major British industrial enterprise with a turnover approaching £1.5bn. Our wide-ranging activities include oil exploration and production, the marketing of lubricants and fuels, retailing and distribution, speciality chemicals, shipping, and an investment division.

The Group Planning Department provides an advisory service to senior *management on the optimal* deployment of the Group's resources, and thereby its overall strategic direction.

To augment its expertise, this small, *highly professional team now requires* an economist to be responsible for providing economic advice for Burmah's senior management, including those in the operating divisions, as well as for the Department itself. This will involve the preparation of reviews of the economic, political, and social environments in which the Group *operates, and against which its business* plans are gauged; and undertaking further studies into the structural characteristics of the industries in which the Group is active.

Candidates will have a good first degree in Economics, followed by several years' experience in industry, banking or government. The ability to communicate effectively, together with well-developed analytical and conceptual skills, is essential.

The salary will be accompanied by generous large-company benefits, including a non-contributory pension scheme and relocation assistance, where appropriate, to this delightful part of Wiltshire.

Please send a full CV, or telephone or write for an application form to Mrs D M Kennerley, Recruitment Officer, Burmah Oil Trading Limited, Burmah House, Pipers Way, Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 1RE. Telephone: 0793 47400.

Burmah

ASSISTANT SERVICE OFFICERS – 2 POSITIONS

£7006 range £7328 per annum

New South Wales Government Office requires two assistant service officers. Duties include driving, messengerial and general clerical duties. Essential qualifications are good driving record and ability to perform wide range of general and clerical duties. Typing ability an advantage. Applications to Secretary, 66 Strand, London, WC2 by 20.1.83.

Senior Book–keeper/ Accountant

(not necessarily qualified)

Required for prestigious firm of West End surveyors/estate agents. Previous experience of property management accounting essential. The practice will, in the near future, be installing a computerized system of management accounting. Experience in this area would be desirable. Competitive salary according to experience and qualifications. Please contact (Reference SP) on

499 1001

GOLF CLUB SECRETARY

Tandridge Golf Club wish to appoint a Secretary to succeed the late Lt. Col. K. M. Evans. Preferred age range 45-55, administration and some accounting skills essential. Applicants should be experienced golfers and married. Remuneration arrangements include provision of detached house on course, and car.

Please write with full C.V to. The Captain.

Tandridge Golf Club, Oxted, Surrey.

SOCIETY MAGAZINE needs an experienced salesperson who can also write. Telephone 235 7264.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

c.£10,000

To liaise between major London customer and Italian Factories.

Fluent Italian essential (frequent travel to Italy).

Young person required to join a profitable expanding company. Some experience in sales or sales administration preferred. Applicants must have common sense, thoroughness, and ability to work hard. Good prospects of bonus and car for outstanding candidate.

Write to Managing Director Global Shoe & Leather Ltd 30 Oval Road, London NW1 7DE

TOP APPOINTMENTS

Only Connaught offer a success-related fee structure to selected senior executives seeking new appointments from £14,000 to £50,000. Perhaps we can help you too. Contact us for a confidential meeting without obligation.

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Executive Management Services Limited

73 Grosvenor Street,
London W1 01-493 8504
(24 hour answering service)

CHARITY REVIEW ORGANISER

required by the

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF LANCASHIRE

To carry out reviews of certain charities in Lancashire, on behalf of the County Council, with the aim of appraising small local charitable trusts and where appropriate increasing their effectiveness. 2 year appointment. Salary at a point within APT 4/5 (£6,873 - £8,326) according to experience and qualifications. Particulars from CCL, 15 Victoria Road, Fulwood, Preston PR2 4PS (0772 717461).

CHALET GIRLS to run new chalet in Meribel all season. Must be able to cook, clean, hostess for 15 persons. Immediate interview. Phone Amanda 01-937 4833

TEACHER OF GEC 'A' level computing science (part-time day or early evening) required for January 1983. Telephone 01-960 5899.

TEACHER of GCE 'O' and 'A' level Accounts (part-time) required for January 1983. Telephone 01-960 5899.

ANTIQUE SHOP in SW1, dealing in furniture and works of art requires an assistant with experience of selling and typing. Write Box No 2738G The Times.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING

INTERNATIONAL opera singer requires experienced nanny immediately to travel world with her and eight month old baby. Replies to Box 2271G with references. No agencies.

HOUSEKEEPER COMPANION – wanted in new year by elderly retired naval officer and wife in Winchester. Previous experience with elderly people. Car driver. Self contained fully furnished flat. Tel. 0962 52469

BUTLER/COOK couple required. £200 weekly. Previous couple recommend Fry Staff Consultants. Aldershot. Tel 0252 315369.

MARBELLA £88 weekly. Nannie required for one child. Travel extensively with family. Fry Staff Consultants. Aldershot. Tel. 0252 315369

EDUCATIONAL

CHOOSING AN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL?

... Our personal advisory service will help you choose the school most suited to the needs of your child.

We are a Charitable Trust and our assistance is free.

Gabbitas-Thring
the Gabbitas-Thring Educational Trust Limited
6, 7 & 8, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London W1X 2BR
Tel: 01-734 0161/01-439 2071

International Appointments

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EP PE

The European Parliament seeks home based

English-language free-lance

translators

to translate the Verbatim Report of its debates from German, French, Danish, Greek, Italian or Dutch.

Applicants should forward a curriculum vitae and copies of their degrees or diplomas to:
European Parliament,
Recruitment Service,
P.O. Box 1601, L-1016 LUXEMBOURG,
not later than 24 January 1983.

La crème de la crème

GRADUATE SEC/P.A. PERSONNEL

for one-man central personnel advisory service to a group of Lloyd's insurance brokers. City based. Age 24-30. Up to £7,500. Full c.v. to-:

R. W. H. Lubbock Jardine Glanvill (Services) Ltd., 19 ***Eastcheap, London EC3.***

No agencies.

DESIGN CONSULTANCY

c.£8,000

The Managing Director of a lively, busy London design consultancy needs a fast thinking, articulate experienced personal secretary, with a good sense of humour and a positive outlook. Readiness to work independently, adapt to change and ability to keep a clear head under pressure is essential.

Telephone:
LYNNE DOBNEY on 01-637 0643

Legal Secretary

£7,500

Excellent City firm of solicitors are hoping to attract a mature and able Audio Secretary, shorthand would be a distinct advantage, to work with solicitor in the conveyancing department. Good benefits including salary review in April. Call Denise Lutener on 01-283 7902, Legal World, Rec. Cons.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Kingsway Temporaries have enjoyed a successful 1982. Come and be part of our team for a repeat performance in 1983.

Kingsway Temporary Staff Consultants No. 1 Kingsway, WC2. Tel: 01-836 9272.

PA/SECRETARY

For young chairman of small friendly West End leasing company. Must be intelligent, numerate with good secretarial skills, salary negotiable. Write enclosing C.V. to Mr. G. Walker, PLC Ltd., St Georges House, 15 Hanover Square, London, W.1.

NO AGENCIES

SEC/PA

with a difference

Small Marble Arch advertising/design/publishing group, looking for someone to become the linchpin in the business. The job is what you make it . . . the usual secretarial chores but also client contact, media booking and the like. Age immaterial, driving licence essential. MD.

Box 0052H The Times

EDUCATIONAL

Not too late for 'O' and 'A' levels for June. Individual attention. Phone Marsden Tutors 01-385 6050.

FRENCH INSTITUTE 12-week intensive course in oral French. Commencing January 10, 1983. Fee £360 per term. Details 14 Cromwell Place SW7 2JR. Tel 01-589 6211, ext 42. (Closed for Christmas Holidays from December 22 to January 6).

NOT TOO LATE

for 'O' and 'A' levels for June. Individual attention. Phone Marsden Tutors 01-385 6050

LONDON SCHOOL OF TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS. New courses begin in January, April, October. Prospectus from: LSTI, U.L. Union, Malet Street, London, WC1.

WHICH SCHOOL? Free advice from Truman & Knightly, 76 (TC) Notting Hill Gate, London W11. 01-727 1242.

ST GODRIC'S COLLEGE, HAMPSTEAD

Six Week Courses in English Language and life in Britain designed for Foreign Ladies living in London

Mornings or Afternoons

Courses begin: 17th January, 18th April and 6th June, 1983

For details apply to: The Registrar, 2 Arkwright Road, Hampstead, London NW3 6AD
Telephone: 01-435 9831

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
TWO RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for these SERC–funded posts from suitably qualified candidates, PhD or equivalent, to work in the field of solar seismology using optical resonant scattering. The successful candidates will be expected to spend considerable periods abroad establishing observing stations and collecting data at remote sites.

Salary on Research Fellow 1A scale £6,375 –£11,105 plus superannuation.

Closing date 31 January, 1983.

No formal application form. Three copies of application, including full Curriculum Vitae and naming three referees to *Assistant Registrar (Sci & Eng)*, PO Box 363, BIRMINGHAM, B15 2TT. For further particulars phone 021-472-1301 ext 2559 quoting ref D9.

هكذا من الأصل

Educational, Careers and Re-training

Lister Institute Research Fellowships

Applications are invited for Lister Institute Research Fellowships, of which up to five will be available, each tenable for five years. Candidates must be post-doctoral in the bio-medical field and aged under 34 years, with evidence of independent research, including at least two years' post-doctoral research, and with an interest in a scientific aspect of preventive medicine. A permanent post temporarily vacated by the Fellow must be protected by his/her employing institution which will be expected to appoint a temporary replacement during the period of the fellowship. The salary, payable by the employing institution and reimbursed by the Institute, will normally be on University clinical or non-clinical scales, with London Weighting if appropriate, plus USS and NI contributions. A generous allowance for consumables and minor equipment is also payable.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from:–

The Secretary,
Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Elstree,
Hertfordshire, WD6 3AT

to whom completed forms must be returned not later than 14th March, 1983.

POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK
Borough Road, London SE1 0AA

FACULTY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

RESEARCHER
(Ref: RA18)

Applications are invited for a Researcher to undertake research into the Development of Local Authority Housing in London in the Nineteenth and twentieth Centuries. The work will be supervised by Dr Roger Dixon and candidates will be required to register for a CNAA MPhil/PhD.

Applicants should possess a masters degree, a good honours degree or equivalent qualification in architecture, history of architecture or a related discipline.

The appointment will be for two years and will commence before 1st October, 1983.

Salary will be in the range: £5,514 (X4) - £6,189 p.a. inclusive of London Allowance.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Staffing Office. Tel: 01-928 8989 Ext 2356.

Completed application forms to be returned to arrive no later than 14th February 1983.

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL
East Dulwich Grove,
London, SE22.

Required for September 1983 – a graduate to share in the teaching of Physics throughout the Senior School to Advanced and Scholarship levels. This is a full-time appointment in a strong Science Department. Teaching experience is desirable but not essential.

Salary – James Allen's Girls' School Salary Scale (Burnham Plus) with Inner London Addition and *Government Superannuation Scheme*.

Apply with copies of testimonials and the names and addresses of two referees to the Head Mistress at the school.

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL
EAST DULWICH GROVE,
LONDON, SE22

Required in April 1983 a fully qualified

P.E. SPECIALIST

to share in the teaching of the subject throughout the school with the ability to teach Hockey to a high level. An ability and willingness to teach some Human Biology is essential.

Salary - James Allen's Girl's School Salary Scale (Burnham Plus) with Inner London Addition and Government Superannuation Scheme.

Apply with copies of testimonials and the names and addresses of two referees to the Head Mistress at the school.

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL
EAST DULWICH GROVE
LONDON, SE22

Required in April 1983

HEAD OF GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

to organize the subject throughout the Senior School and to share in the teaching of the subject to Advanced and Scholarship Level.

Salary - James Allen's Girls' School Salary Scale (Burnham Plus) with Inner London Addition and Government Superannuation Scheme.

Apply with copies of testimonials and the names and addresses of two referees to the Head Mistress at the school.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, ASCOT

HEADMISTRESS

Applications are invited for the post of Headmistress which will become vacant on 1st September 1983. This is an independent boarding school for up to 200 girls including 50 day places

For further details please apply in writing to the Clerk to the Board of Governors, St George's School, Ascot, Berks.

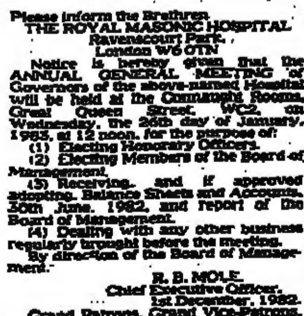
WANTED
EXPERIENCED COACHING TUTORS

1. Qualified tutor to coach two female students attending English Public Schools during the 1983 Easter and Summer holidays preparing for the 1984 'O' Level examinations in Maths, History, Physics, Chemistry, English, French and Latin.
2. Tutor to coach 11 year-old student attending English Public Prep. School for the 13 year-old Common Entrance Exam in Maths, French, Latin, and English during the Easter, Summer and Christmas holidays.

Coaching to take place at parents residence or at Tutor's chosen convenient venue, preferably in London or Oxford. Very reasonable remuneration.
Reply to the undermentioned, stating qualifications experience and referees, if available.
Owner/Occupier 40 Cheyne Court, Flood Street, LONDON SW3

1983 – YOUR CRUCIAL YEAR?

8-14 years: Advice for parents on schools, progress, IQ.
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Whatever your age or decision, we can help. Free brochure:
CAREER ANALYSTS 90 Gloucester Pl W1. 01-935 5452 (24hrs)



PUBLIC NOTICES

Please inform the Brethren
THE ROYAL MASONIC HOSPITAL
Ravenscourt Park,
London W6 0TN

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Governors of the above-named Hospital will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2, on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1983, at 12 noon, for the purpose of:
(1) Electing Honorary Officers.
(2) Electing Members of the Board of Management.
(3) Receiving, and if approved adopting, Balance Sheets and Accounts, 30th June, 1982, and report of the Board of Management.
(4) Dealing with any other business regularly brought before the meeting.
By direction of the Board of Management.

R. B. MOLE,
Chief Executive Officer.
1st December, 1982.

Grand Patrons, Grand Vice-Patrons, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Life Governors, Life Subscribers and also duly appointed Representatives, being Freemasons, are entitled to attend the Meeting.

The BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD hereby give advance notice, in pursuance of section 54 of the Transport Act, 1962, that they plan to withdraw freight facilities from the following stations in the month of February 1983.

NEWCASTLE FORTH FREIGHT DEPOT

NEWCASTLE FORTH VICTORIA SIDINGS COAL DEPOT

NEWCASTLE FORTH RAILWAY STREET COAL DEPOT

WARRINGTON CENTRAL FREIGHT DEPOT

Particulars of the dates on which the facilities will be withdrawn and of alternative facilities will be announced locally in each case.

222, Marylebone Road,
London NW1 6JJ.

Salerooms and Antiques
are featured every
TUESDAY
ring 01-278 9232

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA

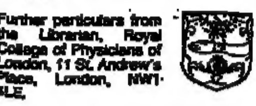
Chair of Adult and Continuing Education

The Council of the College invites applications from suitably qualified candidates for appointment as Professor of Adult and Continuing Education and Director of the Department of Adult and Continuing Education. The Directorship associated with the appointment will be for five years in the first instance. Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to whom applications (15 copies) should be returned by Monday, 28 February, 1983. V J Carney, Acting Registrar.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

Applications are invited from professionally qualified librarians for the post of SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT, within the scale £5,550 - £7,855. The College, which is on the edge of Regent's Park, has attractive conditions of service which include free lunches. The library is particulary concerned with the history, biography and portraiture of medicine. The duties of the post are mainly classification and cataloguing. Cataloguing experience and some knowledge of languages, particulary Latin, would be assets.

Further particulars from the Librarian, Royal College of Physicians of London, 11 St. Andrew's Place, London, NW1 4LE.



Closing date Friday, January 21st.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA Norwich

LECTURER

Applications are invited for the above temporary post in the Scandinavian sector of the School of Modern Languages and European History. Preference may be given to a specialist in Danish language and literature. The appointment will be tenable from 1 October 1983 for a period of [illegible]

NOT TOO LATE

for 'O' and 'A' levels for June. Individual attention. Phone Marsden Tutors 01-385 6050

SENIOR MATRON

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

Visiting Fellowship in the Centre for the Study of Arms Control and International Security

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

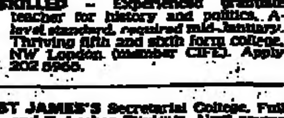
THE SIR JOHN FISHER CHAIR OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

[illegible]

LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD

DARBY TUTORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN POLITICAL THEORY

[illegible]



HORIZONS

The Times Guide to careers training

Trends in the jobs market

Michel Syrett looks at how the economy is likely to affect employment

From the job hunter's point of view, 1982 was a year which, more than any of its predecessors, gave clear *indications of how the future economy* was likely to affect employment opportunities.

It was, of course, the year of information technology, with its far reaching implications for almost every profession and field of industry and commerce. One does not have to look far for examples. The implementation of micro-electronic education, in the form of computer-assisted learning, is set to expand, as illustrated by the Open University's disclosure that its most oversubscribed course was *Computers and Computing*, and that well over a third of the participants were part-time or permanent teaching staff.

In the financial sector, the increased *use of computers* in salary administration and taxation is making computer auditing one of the most sought-after specializations.

As David Perry, audit partner for Arthur Anderson, explained last June: "There may well come a time when traditional audit files are replaced by computer files. It does pose problems to the accountancy profession, as many more medium and small clients are changing to computerized systems and auditors are going to have to use computer techniques themselves. We are really only at the tip of the iceberg at the moment."

It was also the year of the part-timer. As 1982 opened, the EEC had just put forward a draft directive *designed to protect the employment* rights of part-time workers, and its implementation in Britain could have widespread implications for employer and employee alike.

On July 14, the Government revealed that part-time employment was Britain's biggest employment growth area, and that a fifth of the working population – 4.4 million people – were working part-time, including nearly half a million in the top professional and managerial groups.

Two weeks later the Department of Employment announced that it was to provide "job splitting" grants to encourage employers to offer part-time work to the registered *unemployed and employees* under formal notice of redundancy. And throughout the year, the use of job sharing (where two people share the responsibilities and divide the benefits of one full-time job) has been widely canvassed and considered in industry and commerce.

Employers now experimenting with the concept include GEC Telecommunications, the Stock Exchange, the House of Commons, Fox's Biscuits, the Greater Manchester Council, Sheffield Education Authority, Pedigree Petfoods and a wide range of clearing banks including Barclays, National Westminster and Williams & Glyn's.

Above all, like 1981 and the year before it, last year was the year of the unemployed, and a big issue over the last 12 months has been the number of graduates as well a school-leavers, who have suffered as a result.

In 1982, graduate recruitment slumped to one of its lowest levels since the second World War. By March the three principal bodies concerned – SCOEG (Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates), AGCAS (Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services) and CSU (Central Service Unit) – were estimating that the 9 per cent increase in the number of graduate applicants would be chasing 10 per cent fewer jobs, and that consequently, as many as 20 per cent of 1982's graduates would still be out of a job by December 31.

The continuing introduction of new technology, the growth in part-time work and a consistently high level of unemployment all seem portents of the future. The question now being asked is how these trends will affect the market for skilled and professional staff, and what changes in attitude are needed to cope with the restructuring of working patterns and leisure time which will result.

Spotting the clues to vacancies

Philip Schofield suggests ways to identify potential employers

About one in six working people obtained their jobs by applying directly to their employer, according to the Government's annual *General Household Survey*. Although the proportion is likely to be less for those in management, professional and technical posts, the speculative application is still a potent means of finding new employment.

However, the "shotgun" method of firing off general applications to large numbers of employers is rarely successful. To be effective, the application must be accurately aimed at meeting a precisely identified need within an organization, and it must also show how the applicant meets that need.

The first priority is to identify the recruitment needs of prospective employers before their recruiters advertise for new staff or brief search or selection consultants. To do so, you must be able to identify those events which create vacancies. What kind of *information do you need to do this* and where is it found?

Apart from describing vacancies, recruitment advertisements often provide some clues. For example, a vacancy for somebody to head a new function suggests that there will be subsequent vacancies for *subordinate* staff. References to big new orders, the opening of new markets, the development of new products or services, a new office or factory and changes in technology or work systems may indicate the need for recruitment. If your own knowledge and experience is in areas into which the organization is moving for the first time, your application is likely to be particularly welcome.

News items and articles in the business pages of newspapers and in professional journals are a valuable source of information. You should also look for news of companies moving operations from one location to another. It is rarely possible to *persuade all employees* to move so there are usually vacancies to fill at all levels.

Study the columns dealing with "people on the move". Promotions, retirements and transfers will usually lead to vacancies – not necessarily at the same level, as replacements may have been found internally, but further down the ladder. More acute recruitment needs, often at the same level, may be signalled by news of sudden incapacitating or fatal illness or by resignations.

Apart from trying to anticipate future vacancies, you should also look for opportunities to persuade a *company to create a new job specially* for you.

For instance, an export marketing executive may identify a business with spare production capacity and selling only in the UK, and persuade its executives to enter overseas markets, under his or her guidance.

An industrial relations specialist, aware of the growing need for more professionally produced employee communications materials, may persuade a recruitment advertising agency to provide an employee communications service to its clients.

Before you make an approach to any employer who you hope will create a vacancy for you, you will need to undertake some detailed research. You must be aware of their activities and performance, be certain that you have analysed the job need accurately, and have identified the decision maker whom you need to approach. This will involve studying trade directories, the annual report (either in a major reference library or obtained from the company secretary), trade and technical journals, *promotional literature* and other material. You may also need to talk to people with some knowledge of the company.

Public and Educational Appointments

Employment Medical Advisory Service

The Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS), with a budget of about £6m and a staff of 270 including 85 doctors and 70 nurses, is the focal point of all medical activities within the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and is concerned with all aspects of occupational medicine. A large part of EMAS is deployed in field activities directly concerned with occupational health problems including support to the various HSE Inspectorates and advising the Manpower Services Commission and the Careers Service on medical aspects of employment and rehabilitation.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES

As Head of EMAS, the Director of Medical Services is responsible for the direction of its various activities. These include the assessment of health risks from toxic substances; the development and implementation of regulatory systems for such matters as genetic manipulation, dangerous pathogens, first aid and health supervision; formulation and development of the research and laboratory programmes in the biomedical field, within HSE and through outside contracts; maintenance of close contacts with MRC and Occupational Health Institutes; and development of policy on medical aspects of rehabilitation and vocational training.

The Director will report to Dr Duncan, the Deputy Director General and will be a member of the Management Board of HSE.

By 1985, EMAS Headquarters will be located on Merseyside retaining a Policy Group in London and the ultimate base (London or Merseyside) *will* be a matter for discussion between the successful candidate and the Director General.

Candidates must be medical practitioners fully registered in the UK. A wide knowledge and experience of occupational medicine is essential and should cover all or most of the following aspects:– control of toxic hazards; interpretation of clinical, statistical and laboratory results; medical problems affecting the selection and placement of people in employment; problems affecting the rehabilitation and training for employment of disabled or handicapped persons; epidemiology.

Fellowship or Membership of RCP or FOM or other relevant higher qualification is particularly desirable.

£26,220

Salary (including £1220 Inner London weighting) £26,220. However a candidate with exceptional qualifications and experience may be offered a higher salary. Relocation assistance may be available.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 28 January 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).
Please quote reference: S/5895/3.

Health and Safety Executive

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

CENTRE FOR MASS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE / RESEARCH ASSISTANT

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

PROFESSOR/DIRECTOR OF POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

PROFESSOR OF ART EDUCATION

[illegible]

MAKE THIS THE YEAR YOU LEARN TO WRITE

[illegible]

UWIST
University of Wales

LECTURER
MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING

Salary: £6375 – £13505

Requests (quoting Ref. T) for details and application form to Staffing Office, UWIST, Cardiff CF1 3NU.

closing date: 31 Jan '83

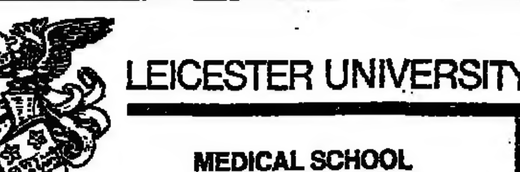
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

CHAIR OF VETERINARY ANATOMY AT THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE

The Senate invites applications for the above Chair which is presently vacant.

[illegible]

Public and Educational Appointments



LEICESTER UNIVERSITY

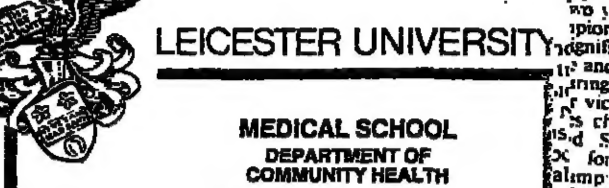
MEDICAL SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

CHAIR OF GERIATRIC MEDICINE

Applications are invited for a new Chair of Geriatric Medicine within the University Department of Medicine.

The salary will be within the clinical professorial range, with superannuation benefits.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, with whom Applications should be lodged by 4 March 1983. Candidates in the U.K. should submit sixteen copies of their application. (Overseas candidates may submit one copy.)



LEICESTER UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

CHAIR OF GENERAL PRACTICE

Applications are invited for a Chair of General Practice within the University Department of Community Health.

The salary will be within the clinical professorial range, with superannuation benefits.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, with whom applications should be lodged by 12 February 1983. Candidates in the U.K. should submit sixteen copies of their application. (Overseas candidates may submit one copy.)

Lancashire County Council

NEW POST

DIRECTOR OF PROPERTY SERVICES

ONC Chief Officer's Scale £26,823 – £28,452

The County Council has decided to merge the County Architect's and County Estates Departments to form a new Department capable of meeting the challenges of the 1980's by providing a co-ordinated service in architecture, engineering services, quantity surveying, building maintenance, estate development including purchase and sale of land and buildings, and urban and rural management etc.

We require a suitable qualified and experienced person, with a proven record in top management, capable o co-ordinating and motivating a strong team of professional, technical and administrative staff.

To obtain application forms and full details of this challenging post, apply to:–
The Chief Executive/Clerk (Ref. BH/TW) Lancashire County Council, P.O. Box 78, County Hall, Preston. Tel: Preston (0772) 263481

Closing date: 4th February, 1983.

The London School of Economics and Political Science

is appointing a SECRETARY

with overall responsibility to the Director for the administration of the School. The appointment follows the retirement of the two present Secretaries. The School hopes to make this appointment by 1 October 1983.

It is the wish of LSE to give preference to someone with experience in, and understanding of academic administration and the needs of academic policy. LSE has been proud of the close relations between its academics and its administrators, and wishes to make sure that this is continued.

The Secretary will be expected to delegate important work to other officers on the academic and general management side.

The School will also be appointing an officer who is primarily responsible for financial administration and who is accountable to the Secretary, but has direct access to the Director.

The salary will be in the professorial range.

Application forms for the post of Secretary and a copy of the Staff Manual may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the School and should be returned not later 14 February to The Director, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2A 2AE.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF EFL
THE BRITISH INSTITUTE of ROME

The Institute, one of the principal EFL organisations in Italy, has a vacancy on the permanent teaching staff.

The successful candidate will be likely to be in his/her early thirties and will hold the RSA (FE) cert. (TEFL), or a PGCE in TEFL.

He/She will have considerable experience of teaching English as a foreign language at a wide range of levels and will be committed to a career in this field.

The post is available from early January.

Please telephone Rome (06) 461979 or 4743369 for further information, reversing the charges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
in Association with
QUEEN'S COLLEGE

University Lecturership in Psychology

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

LECTURER IN LAW

[illegible]

PART TIME VACANCIES

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

BRITISH NATIONAL

[illegible]

BIRTHS

DEATHS

ANNOUNCEMENTS



IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

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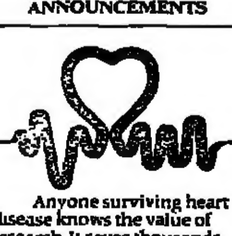
LEGAL NOTICES

IN MEMORIAM

HARDIE. – Colin. Commander, DSC, RN retd. Still so sadly missed by his beloved wife Patricia and his children Sally-Anne and Colin Neil. Time has not yet healed the deep sense of loss, especially at this time of year.

SHORES VIOLET (Vee) Shores. – Died very suddenly 6th January, 1977. Remembered today and every day by Sandra, Julie, Christopher and Charles.

ANNOUNCEMENTS



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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Fern Britton. 12.57 Financial Report and subtitled news headlines.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Interview with Crown Prince Harald of Norway, and with his wife Princess Sonja. 1.45 Bod: the story of the Red Knight (r).
2.00 International Tennis: The Barratt World Doubles Championship. Live from the Royal Albert Hall. Defending their title are Heinz Gunthardt and Balasz Taroczy. Strong opposition can be expected from players such as Gottfried and Ramirez. Coverage switches to BBC 2 at 3.50 and there are highlights on BBC 1 tonight at 10.45.
3.55 Play School: Joanne Cole's story Dots and Gaps (can also be seen on BBC 2 at 11.00am).
4.20 Laurel and Hardy: cartoon, Shiver Me Timbers (r); 4.25 Jackanory: Tom Conti reads from Jay Williams's The Practical Princess and Other Liberating Fairy Tales (r); 4.40 The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse: cartoons.
5.00 Newsround: with Paul McDowell; 5.10 Blue Peter: The world's largest envelope (it measures 30 square feet) is given a strength test. And we learn something of the mysteries of the Northumbrian Smallpipes; 5.35 Willo the Wisp (r).
5.40 News with Moira Stuart; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.25 Nationwide.
6.50 Top of the Pops: with Mike Smith.
7.30 Film: The Land that Time Forgot (1974) Edgar Rice Burroughs adventure yarn, set during the First World War, in which an assorted bunch of survivors from a German submarine and the British supply ship sunk by the submarine, land on a lost world terrorized by prehistoric animals and a tribe of ape-men. Quite spectacular; quite entertaining. With Doug McClure, John McEnery and Susan Penhaligon. Directed by Kevin Connor.
9.00 News: with John Humphreys. And weather; prospects.
9.25 Love Story: Mr Right. Episode three of this adaption of Celia Dale's novel A Spring of Love. Tonight, Esther (Carolyn Pickles) becomes increasingly disturbed by the behaviour of the man who has come into her life (David Hayman.)
9.55 Dahrendorf on Britain: Part 3 of a personal view of how Britain's decline might be halted and reversed. The viewpoint is that of Ralf Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics. He says Government, unions and employers must arrive at some form of economic contract.
10.42 News headlines.
10.45 International Tennis: Highlights of today's play in the Barratt World Doubles Championship, from the Royal Albert Hall. Ends at 11.40.



Carolyn Pickles, David Hayman, in Mr Right (BBC1, 9.25pm)

TV/LONDON

9.30 Out of School: Clues to Fleetwood's past; 9.45 Signs and gestures in communication; 10.00 Part one of Izzy; 10.15 Micro-switches and light-sensitive devices; 10.30 Wild life around suburban schools; 10.45 Living and Growing.
11.00 Sesame Street: Learning with The Muppets.
12.00 Teetime and Claudia: A tale of a dog and a cat. The voices are Gerry Cowan's and Tessa Worsley's (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go: with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial. The letter which tells of a wife's unfaithfulness.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news.
1.30 Crown Court: The jury returns its verdict in the case of the couple (Paul Williamson and Anne Stallybrass) accused of kidnapping and imprisoning their daughter.
2.00 A Plus: Interview with George Cole; and a six-minute version of Messiah.
2.30 Plays for Pleasure: Cupid's Darts: The tale of a "winter and spring" relationship between an elderly professor (Robin Bailey) and a young darts team 'groupie' (Leslie Ash) (r).
3.30 Survival: Right First Time. The wildlife and mineral wealth of Alaska (r).
4.00 Teetime: Repeat screening of the tale first shown at 12.00 noon; 4.15 Dangermouse: episode four; 4.20 Madabout: First in a series of programmes devoted to people with a passionate interest in something or other. Today: wheels. The guest is Jon Pertwee.
4.45 The Coral Island: Episode one of a nine-part serialization of the adventure classic about shipwrecked young lads in the 1860s. Filmed in Samoa and Australia; 5.15 Private Benjamin: American army comedy series starring Lorna Patterson and Hal Williams.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames news; 6.30 Thames Sport. With Derek Thompson. National and international coverage.
6.55 Doctor in the House: Highlights from the movies fashioned from Richard Gordon's light-hearted books about the medical world. The films include Doctor in the House (the trend setter), Doctor at Sea and Doctor in Love. The stellar line-up includes Dirk Bogarde, Kenneth More, Leslie Phillips, James Robertson Justice (as the fiery Sir Lancelot Spratt), Brigitte Bardot, Kay Kendall, Fenella Fielding and Irene Handl.
7.25 Film: Superman (1978) Hugely enjoyable movie version of the famous comic strip about the newspaper reporter who is also a superhuman righter of wrongs. What is more, he can fly. Starring Christopher Reeve (faultlessly cast in the title role), Margot Kidder and, as the arch-villain, Gene Hackman. Briefly to be seen: Marlon Brando. Director: Richard Donner.
10.00 News. Thames area news headlines.
10.30 Boat Show 1983: The Greek Islands come to Earls Court in London. Exhibits include some of the assault craft used during the Falklands conflict, and we also see an air-sea rescue display by the Royal Navy.
11.15 Lou Grant: A football star is sued for injuring an opponent, and the "Trib" carries out an investigation into the subject of violence in sport and in movies. With Edward Asner.
12.15 Close. Sir Michael Hordern reads from the sermons of Lancelot Andrews.



Peter Bowles and Doran Godwin: The Irish R. M. (Channel 4, 10.00pm)

● SHADES OF SUMMER (BBC 2, 7.00pm) is a Gardeners' World special. There is nothing more perverse in screening this July vision of Arley Hall gardens, in Nantwich, in the middle of winter than there was last week when BBC 1 re-ran Edward Mirzoeff's exquisitely eccentric The Front Garden, which was equally summery and reminded us that these long, grey days will soon give way once more to life-renewing green. As well as the rainbow profusion in tonight's film, there is a gem-like moment when, in broad daylight, calixes from the balfota pseudodictamnus, dotted about in a saucer of olive oil, are lit and flicker away in a flower bed like so many tiny floating candles. For a brief, magical moment, some dim shepherd's cottage in a wintry Crete is transplanted to the splendour of the Cheshire summer countryside.

CHOICE

● TREASURE HUNT (Channel 4, 8.30pm) is indisputably a winner for Channel 4. It matters little that it was the French who thought up the idea in the first place. What counts is that it is a British company that has got the programme on to our TV sets. For almost an hour last week, I could scarcely take my eyes off the screen as Anneka Rice, as personable as she is athletic, was sent haring off through the air and across the ground, in exotic Bali, in response to directions fired at her with machine-gun remorselessness by two studio-bound contestants. Tonight, Miss Rice will be given her running and flying orders in more dour territory, Scotland. But when you are doing things like leaping out of a still-hovering helicopter, the difference in terrain must be largely academic.

● A good night for movies: SUPERMAN (ITV, 7.25) is fantasy handled with verve and wit. FIVE EASY PIECES (BBC2, 9pm) memorably put Jack Nicholson on the map.

● CARITAS (Radio 3, 7.30pm), Arnold Wesker's play, first seen at the National Theatre in 1981, parallels Watt Tyler's revolt in 1377 with a girl's decision to become an anchoress. At both levels, the Church comes out of it badly. Patti Love plays the isolated girl, Anna Cropper her mother and Robert Stephens the Bishop of Norwich .... Tonight's musical highlight: Berlioz's The Childhood of Christ (Radio 4, 7.30 and 8.30), with Robert Tear among the soloists, and the Hallé Choir and Orchestra

BBC 2

11.00 Play School (see BBC 1, 3.55 pm): Closedown at 11.25.
3.50 International Tennis: Coverage resumes (from BBC 1) of the Barratt World Doubles Championship, from the Royal Albert Hall (highlights on BBC 1 at 10.45 pm).
6.00 Charlie Chaplin: two of his short comedies, In the Park and By the Sea.*
6.35 Inside Women's Magazines: Fourth in this series of five films about how magazines have reflected the changing role of women in society. Tonight: the launching of the monthly publication Options in the face of daunting competition.
7.00 Shades of Summer: The summer joys in the gardens of Arley Hall, near Nantwich, in Cheshire (see Choice).
7.30 Cricket: The Fifth Test. The fourth day's play between England and Australia, in Sydney.
7.55 News summary.
8.00 Grapevine: How village folk have fought the education cuts. Includes an item on self-help schooling in Maddingley, Cambridgeshire, where the villagers bought their local school when it was closed by the local authority, and now run it themselves. We learn, too, about a voluntary school meals service which spread to include meals for the elderly and for local farm workers. There is also an item on self-defence for women.
8.30 World Darts: The third quarter-final of the Embassy World Professional Championship; from Jollees Club, Stoke-on-Trent. Further coverage on BBC 2 at 11.25 pm.
9.00 Midweek Movie: Five Easy Pieces (1970). Winner of four Oscar nominations, Bob Rafelson's vivid drama gave Jack Nicholson his big movie break in the role of the oil rigger, living in Texas with a local girl (Karen Black), who goes on a visit to the family in Seattle from whom he once fled. There, he has an affair with his brother's sister, before his mistress (now pregnant) joins him. This over-simplification of the plot does scant justice to the complexity of an intelligent movie, which co-stars Susan Anspach, Lois Smith and Billy "Green" Bush.
10.35 Newsnight: bulletins and comment.
11.25 World Darts: More play in the fourth quarter-final of the Embassy World Professional Championship. From Stoke-on-Trent. Ends at 12.15 am.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Bass is Beautiful: Not a programme in praise of the species of fish but a tribute to the string instrument. The presenter is Gary Karr. Last in a series of four programmes for the younger viewer.
5.15 The World of Animation: Richard Evans's compilations of cartoons from many parts of the world.
5.30 Splash: Another of David Wilkie's swimming lessons. Tonight, he concentrates on the breaststroke, a method of propulsion which the frog shares with a former Miss World and which both the very young and the very old find no difficulty in mastering.
6.00 Get Smart: Our Man in Toyland. First episode of a long-running American TV comedy series (seen between 1965 and 1970) which poked fun at the secret agent thriller genre. Starring Don Adams as Maxwell Smart, Agent 86, and Bernie Kopell as his constant adversary, Siegfried.
6.30 Getting About: First of two quiz games, chaired by David Jacobs, which are of special interest to the disabled who face very real problems when it comes to entering shops, aircraft, public conveniences, theatres and cinemas.
7.00 Channel Four News: Eighty minutes or so of detailed analysis
8.00 Unforgettable: Musical hits of the years between 1950 and 1970, with archive film and studio guests including the Rubettes and Clarence Frogman Henry.
8.30 Treasure Hunt: In the studio, Kenneth Kendall, Catherine Froud and Roger Newell help the plucky Anneka Rice as she helicopters her way into Scotland to find hidden treasure (see Choice).
9.30 The Demis Roussos Variety Special: The Greek singer in a song and dance show recorded in Paris. His guests are Bonnie Tyler, Sacha Distel, Jane Birkin and Annie Ross.
10.00 The Irish RM: First instalment of a six-part adaptation (by Rosemary Anne Sisson) of Somerville's and Ross's delightfully entertaining stories about the retired army major, Sinclair Yeats who takes up a post as resident magistrate in the west of Ireland in the closing years of the last century. Starring Peter Bowles in the title role, with Bryan Murray as his landlord and Anna Manahan as his funny old housekeeper. Tonight: the things that go bang in the night in draughty old Shreelane House.
11.00 What the Papers Say: Newspaper review with Russell Davies
11.15 Light of Many Masks: Javanese dancers perform their colourful "topeng" routines before a crowd of enthusiastic villagers.
11.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today
6.25 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines 7.45 Thought for the Day
8.43 The Dead Hand by Wilkie Collins, abridged in two parts (1). 8.57 Weather
9.00 News
9.05 On Your Farm. Ex-Policeman and labourer George Archer explains how he became a dairy farmer
9.30 The Living World. Wildlife and the countryside
10.00 News
10.02 Potted Tongues. Richard Stilgoe on jargon
10.30 Morning Story: "Father's Day" by Anna Frew
10.45 Daily Service (†)
11.00 News, Travel
11.03 Everyone's Politician. An assessment of Clement Attlee
11.48 Hill Cricket with Laurie Lee
12.00 News
12.02 You and Yours. Consumer advice
12.27 Home-ing In (new series) Do-it-yourself advice. 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News
1.00 The World At One: News
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour
3.00 News
3.02 Afternoon Theatre (†) "Private Property – Keep Off" by Dawn Lowe-Watson
4.00 News
4.02 Just After Four
4.10 Bookshelf. Laurens van der Post
4.40 Story Time: "The Mutiny and Piratical Seizure of HMS Bounty" by Sir John Barrow (4)
5.00 PM. News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report
6.30 Dealing with Daniels (†) A radio card game
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Concert Prelude (†)
7.30 The Childhood of Christ (†) by Berlioz (Part 1)
8.10 Any Answers?
8.30 The Childhood of Christ (Part 2)
9.35 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. 9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight: News
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "An Ice-Cream War" by William Boyd (4)
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.30 Daily Express. Journeys in the lives of long-distance commuters
12.00 News; Weather
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.
VHF as above except as follows: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Sur le vif.

Radio 3

4.55 Cricket: Fifth Test. Australia v England from Sydney, last session on the fourth day.
7.05 News.
7.10 Morning Concerts (†) Peeters; Cornelius, Haydn, Strauss, Rimsky-Korsakov, records. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Handel, Mozart, Vaughan Williams; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Weeks Composer (†) Saint-Saens; records.
10.00 Maurice Abravanel (†) conducts Mahler: record.
10.55 Irish Songs (†) arr. Herbert Hughes.
11.45 Edward Downes Conducts (†) Borodin, Shostokovich, Rimsky-Korsakov.
1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert (†) from St George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol: Ireland, Schubert, Mozart.
2.00 The Spinning Room (†) A one-act folk opera by Kodaly.
3.15 Viola and Piano (†) Reinecke, Kodaly, Gerardo Gandini, Enesco.
3.55 Bartok (†) Divertimento for string orchestra.
4.25 20th Century Harp Music (†) Roussel, William Mathias, Hindemith.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure (†).
6.30 Bandstand (†) Clacton-on-Sea Cooperative Band: Malcolm Arnold, Eric Ball, Edward Gregson.
7.00 Bach Christmas Oratorio (†) Cantata No 6: Herr, wenn die stolzen Feinde schnauben (last of 6).
7.30 Caritas (†) Play by Arnold Wesker.
9.10 Northern Sinfonia of England (†) Concert: J. C. Bach, Mozart, C. P. E. Bach, Haydn.
10.15 Music In Our Time (†) Elliott Carter, Jacob Druckman, Roger Sessions; records.
11.15 News. 11.18 Interlude.
12.00 The Russian Orthodox Christmas Eve Vigil.
1.30-2.05am Cricket: Fifth Test (continued at 4.55am).
Medium Frequency/Medium Wave as above except: 6.55-7.00am Weather. 11.55pm-1.30am Cricket: Fifth Test. Australia v England from Sydney, first session, final day.



Robert Tear: On Radio 4 at 7.30pm

Radio 2

5.0 Colin Berry † including 5.2, 6.2 Cricket Desk. 8.0 Roy Hudd † including 9.2 Cricket Desk. 10.0 Jimmy Young † 12.0 Music while you work † 12.30 Gloria Hunniford † including 2.2 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart † including 3.2 Sports Desk. 4.0 David Hamilton † including 4.2, 5.2 Sports Desk. 5.45 News; Sport. 6.0 John Dunn † including 6.50 Sports Desk. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing † 8.30 Country Club † with Wally Whyton. 9.30 Star Sound extra. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.0 Drop me here, darling. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight † from midnight including 12.5 Cricket Desk. 1.0 Listen to the Band † including 1.2 Cricket Desk. 1.30 Peter Skellern † says Be My Guest. 2.0 You and the Night and the Music † with David Bellan, including 2.2, 3.2, 4.2 Cricket Desk.

Radio 1

6.0 Mike Smith. 7.0 Mike Read. 9.0 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.0 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.0 Status Quo. Francis Rossi and Rick Parfitt talk to Tommy Vance. 8.0 David Jensen. 10.0 John Peel † 12.0 Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.0am With Radio 2. 10.0pm With Radio 1. 12.0-5.0am With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Short Story. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Talking About Music. 10.15 I Say, Chaps. 10.30 Two Cheers for 1982. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Bleak House. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Dances of the World. 2.30 Attlee: The Underrated Prime Minister. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Country Style. 5.45 The World Today

All times are in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

BBC Wales 12.57-1.00pm News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales today. 11.40 News of Wales headlines and weather. Close. Scotland 12.55-1.00pm The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.40 Scottish news summary and weather. Close. Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00pm Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.40 Northern Ireland news headlines and weather. Close. England 6.00-6.25 Regional News magazines. 11.45 Close.

S4C

Starts: 2.15pm Pfalabalam. 2.30 World of Animation. 2.40 Write to be Free. 3.05 Making the Most of. 3.35 Unforgettable. 4.00 Planet of the Apes. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Garan, Gwarchodwr y Gofod. 5.30 Cut Price Comedy Show. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Bass is Beautiful. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Enoc Huws. 8.00 Cefn Gwlad. 8.30 Treasure Hunt. 9.30 Dramau Difiau. 10.40 Film: Before I Hang* (Boris Karloff) Experiment turns scientist into a killer. 11.50 Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25-6.55 Gardens for All. 11.15 Fisheries News. 11.20 Journey to the Unknown. 12.20 am Postscript. 12.26 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Teetime and Claudia. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25-6.55 Gardens for All. 11.15 Life in France. 11.20 Journey to the Unknown. 12.20am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Electric Theatre Show. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 The Gaffer. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-6.55 Crossroads. 11.15 Journey to the Unknown. 12.10 am Company, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-6.55 Crossroads. 11.15 House Calls. 11.45 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 12.15 am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Electric Theatre Show. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 Looks Familiar. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-6.55 Granada Reports. 11.15 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.45 Live at the Millionaire: Marsha Hunt introduces a new series of jazz from Manchester's Millionaire Club. 12.20 am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 11.00 am Casper the Friendly Ghost. 11.10-12.00 Poseidon Files. 12.30 pm-1.00 About Britain. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Keep it in the Family. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-6.55 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.50 Portrait of a Legend: Dean Martin. 12.20 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.20am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-6.55 Northern Life. 11.15 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.45 Darkroom. 12.00 Epilogue. 12.05am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 Flintstone Frolics. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.25 Police News. 6.30-6.55 Crossroads. 11.15 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.45 Crann Tara. 12.15am News. 12.20 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Bodyline. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.25-6.55 Krypton Factor International. 11.15 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.45 Crann Tara. 12.15am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.20 Police Six. 6.30-6.55 Crossroads. 11.15 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.45 News at Bedtime, Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35-6.55 Crossroads. 11.15 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.45 News. 11.48 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-6.55 Crossroads. 11.15 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 11.45 Musical Special: Vivian Reed. 12.25 am Big Question, Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 House Calls. 5.15-5.45 Looks Familiar. 6.00 News. 6.30-6.55 Crossroads. 11.15 9 To 5. 11.45 In the Mouth of the Dragon. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.30 Wales at Six.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † STEREO. ★ BLACK AND WHITE. (r) REPEAT.



Seas pounding the promenade at the North Shore, in Blackpool, during yesterday's search for bodies.

Four drown after dog leaps into the sea

Continued from page 1

from the sea by a tug-of-war", Mr Johnson said.

Asked if there was any official procedure for officers to follow in rescue attempts, he said: "They simply think instinctively in a case like this.

"If they see the person to be rescued is close to the sea wall, they are tempted to get in quickly and rescue him even if the sea is rather rough."

Within three minutes of receiving the call at RAF Valley, Anglesea, 22 Squadron were airborne but after a 25-minute flight to Blackpool people had been in the water for about an hour and a half.

Five minutes after arriving the body of PC Morrison was spotted. "We did not know he had been in the water at that time for an hour and a half", Flight Lieutenant Bob Commander said.

"It was quite a reasonable sea state about 100 yds off shore but in shore the wind was throwing waves about 20 ft into the air across the promenade."

"From our point of view it was OK to operate but for anybody in the water it was impossible."

Only "a miracle" could save the missing police officers, the coastguard regional rescue centre said. At least 60 people, *including members of the* emergency services and the public, were assisting in the search along the coast. As the tide receded, efforts were being concentrated on a search of the beaches.

A coastguard spokesman described the conditions as "very rough". "Anyone in the water near the wall risked being battered against it", he said.

Obviously *you try to look on* the bright side, but in my opinion there's no hope of anyone in the water surviving."

But the search for those still missing had to be called off as the light and conditions worsened.

● Andrew Stringer, a freelance jockey, rescued his mount from a swollen river yesterday (Our York Correspondent writes).

NUM staff will confront Scargill on work conditions

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Simmering discontent among staff employed at the National Union of Mineworkers' headquarters in London is likely to come to a head tomorrow when white-collar officials confront Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, with a list of complaints about the treatment of office workers.

Mr Scargill is due to meet the two top officials of the Colliery Officials and Staff Association (Cosa) section of the union which represents the 60 or more head office staff, to discuss cost-cutting measures that have been introduced after an internal investigation of the union's finance department.

Leaders of the white-collar section believe that since Mr Scargill became president in April staff at the Euston Road headquarters have faced changes in working practices and in some cases in agreements without consultation.

Mr Scargill, who was not available for comment last night, has said that changes in the union's financial operations were recommended by the report produced in November by a firm of London accountants and so far 28 of them have been implemented by the national executive.

Mr John Varley and Mr Trevor Bell, president and general secretary respectively of the white-collar section, will emphasize at tomorrow's meeting that the NUM's employees are being treated in a manner that Mr Scargill would not tolerate from the National Coal Board.

The Cosa officials believe that the reason for changes in working practices at Euston Road are an attempt to persuade staff to leave before the union moves its headquarters to Sheffield, possibly before the end of the year. That has been firmly denied by Mr Scargill.

The accountant's report recommends that in future all expenditure nationally will have to be approved by the relevant union committee and those approvals will be logged in "manuals" for use as a guide on spending in later years

The accountants are believed to have found evidence of poor financial control and have recommended that previous practices of holding cash at the head office should be changed, with funds being invested to earn income for the union.

Mr Bell sid last night that he did not object to moves to tighten the union's financial arrangements but staff were complaining about other restrictions, such as a ban on overtime and limitations on the scope of operations of departmental heads at the NUM.

He denied reports that typists at the London headquarters had been earning an average of £150.

Frank Johnson in Bolsover

Skinner's brain is all right – he has a note to prove it

To the Derbyshire constituency of Bolsover, first stop of a British journey in the parliamentary recess, for an audience with our greatest heckler, Mr Dennis Skinner

Mr Skinner, who resides in this column throughout the parliamentary year, received me at his retreat: 86 Thanet Street, Clay Cross. It was as well I had not called the previous night, he said. For he had been at snooker. "Beat a fella in three frames who is in the first team. They'll all be talking about it today, at least I 'ope they are."

The spiritual leader of unnumbered, devout proletarians throughout the land wore simple, red carpet slippers. Protocol dictated that his wife, Mary, should offer me a cup of tea and that I, after seeking assurances that the kettle was not being put on especially for me, should accept.

The Skinners own the house. The architecture is 1940s council: Attlee Baroque. Not that it had ever actually been a council house for it would then have been unthinkable for Mr Skinner to have availed himself of Tory legislation and to have bought the property. Not long ago, in the Commons, some Tory backbencher made such a charge against Mr Skinner's election agent and it took Mr Skinner several heckles and a point of order to rebut it.

Mr Skinner did live in a council house. But on election in 1970, he thought it improper to continue to do so now he was drawing an MP's rather than a miner's pay.

He pointed to various trophies of his career, including two lamps for addressing the massed South Wales miners. You were only allowed to address them twice in any one lifetime, he explained. "But how many times did Aneurin Bevan address them?" I inquired. "Twice", Mr Skinner assured, "same as me, same as anyone". Then there was an engraving from Gateshead. "I enjoyed speaking at that meeting because Horam had to move the vote of thanks." (Horam, the then Labour member for Gateshead, West, later defected to the SDP.)

A man in overalls, who had knocked on Mr Skinner's front door, was invited in. He had a relative with a problem. The relative did not live in Mr Skinner's constituency, but in another Labour one not far away. Yet he and the relative agreed that Mr Skinner was the man who could help. The problem was a slipped disc for which the relative was only getting 10 per cent.

"Final, or provisional", Mr Skinner asked, displaying a practised command of national insurance. The visitor was not sure. Ten per cent did not sound right to Mr Skinner. *There might have to be an* appeal. He explained that, because it was not his constituency, he could not give advice officially, but suggested that the relative none the less telephone him. Mr Skinner's world is very much concerned with slipped discs, disability awards, and sundry physical disasters. He has an almost romantic feel for the apparatus of the welfare state rather in the way that, say Mr Julian Amery, has for that of the Armed Forces.

As we toured the constituency, a women approached him and talked in detail about her various operations. There was not enough blood reaching her head, it seemed. So she was off to Sheffield that afternoon. "For a brain scan?" Mr Skinner inquires, authoratatively.

Yes, apparently. "Dr Davies?" Mr Skinner asked. "I saw him for seven weeks after I fell off me bike that time. So I am the only MP with a certificate to prove that me brain's all right."

"Get on with yer, Dennis", the woman laughed as she contentedly got into the car taking her to Sheffield. Mr Skinner is in that category known as superb constituency MP. This is not a matter of ideology, examples are to be found among his enemies on the Labour right, and, for that matter, among Tories. It is a matter of temperament. Mr Skinner relishes tribunals and pension appeals.

He has always lived in Clay Cross. Was it true he did not own a passport? It was true. Had he never been abroad? Oh, aye. Where? Vienna. NUM delegation years ago. What did he think of the place? Didn't like it. The food, for one thing. It was all strudels or whatever they called it. He came back early at his own expense. "But don't make too much of that because it might offend the people who took the trouble to send me."

As we wandered around the superb, windswept moors and farmland in between the mining villages of his constituency, he was a Heathcliff figure – slim, younger than his 50 years, with thick, dark hair and a long, handsome face.

He is melancholy, too, given to such observations as: "If you don't know sadness, you don't know happiness, d'yer?" But, as we went through a village called Creswell he was in good spirits.

"I appeared personally before the rent tribunal, representing 250 people 'ere, against the coal board. I selected the six best witnesses. 'Have you actually seen the rats for yourself, Mrs Smith?' and, of course, her answer was: 'Yes.' We won."

He started singing. He used to go round the clubs as a youth, imitating Johnny Ray, Guy Mitchell, Frankie Laine and Slim Whitman. Did I remember Slim Whitman? I remembered even less about Slim Whitman than about Walt Whitman. So Mr Skinner explained: "High, whining voice, like mine. Used to sing 'Rose Marie'." Mr Skinner broke into song. The tune was "Shall We Dance?" from *The King and I*, but the words were what he sang one year at the Labour conference revue, he explained just after Mr Roy Jenkins had made that speech about the SDP being like an aeroplane about to take off and all those right-wing Labour MPs were dithering about whether to join him.

Will they go – with a plane on the runway
Will they fly? Will they go –
Say au revoir when they really mean goodbye
But perchance, when the last drop of claret has run dry
Will they still cling together –
Lord George-Brown and Susan Slipman
Or will Steel come and take the show?
On the clear understanding,
That they cannot make their minds up
Will they go
Oh, for Chrissake, let them go.

His Whitmanesque tone cut through the Derbyshire wind. "Who wrote those words," I demanded. "I did, of course," he said.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New exhibitions

Scottish paintings from Stirling, Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, **Ayr**: Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (from today until Jan 29).

Turner Watercolours. The Vaughan Bequest. National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Princes Street, **Edinburgh**: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 31).

Masks. The Craft Centre, Royal Exchange Theatre foyer, St Ann's Square, **Manchester**: Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri 11 to 7, Wed 11 to 2.30, Sat 11 to 4.30 (until Jan 29).

Exhibitions in progress

Photographs of folk life: Prints of aspects of rural life in South Wales since the 1920s. Welsh Folk Museum, St Fagans, **Cardiff**: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until Feb 28).

Early views of Scotland: Prints *and drawings showing the changes* in attitude to the Scottish landscape, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, **Glasgow**: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until end of Jan).

Fiftieth anniversary exhibition of Clyde Shiplovers and Model Makers Society, Museum of Transport, 35 Albert Drive, **Glasgow**: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 24).

Illustrations by Arthur Rackham, Portsmouth City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, **Old Portsmouth**: Mon to Sun 10.30 to 5 (until Jan 29).

Victorian reed organs and harmoniums from the 1840s to the turn of century, Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, **Keighley**: Tues to Sun 10 to 5 (until March 6).

Harveys history of wine collection: and Smuggling around Bournemouth: The Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, East Cliff, **Bournemouth**: Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5 (until March 5).

Susan ferrier (1782-1854), her life and work, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, **Edinburgh**: Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1 (until Jan 31).

Paintings and drawings by Jack *Coulthard*, *Cartwright Hall*, Lister Park, **Bradford**: Tues to Sun 10 to 7 (until Jan 16).

Recent painting and glass, including work by Bridget Riley, Oxfordshire County Museum, **Woodstock**: Tues to Fri 4, Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 30).

Music

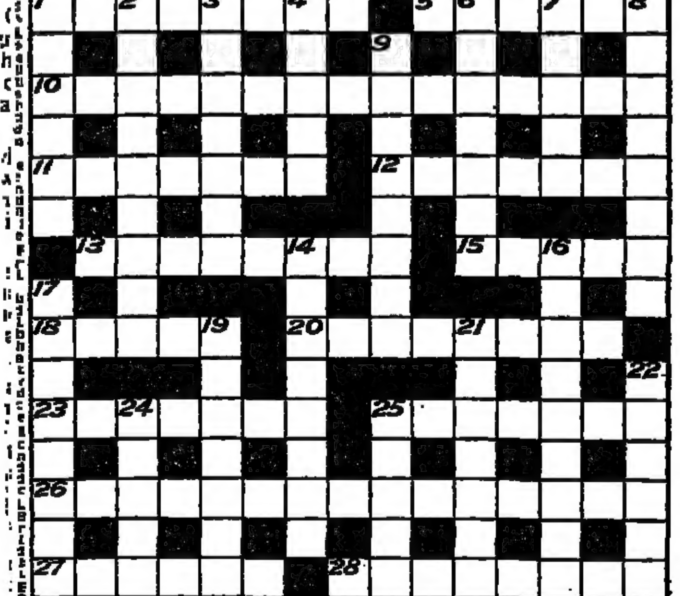
Concert by BBC Philharmonic Orchestra, Ulster Hall, Belfast, 7.45.

City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, a programme of Haydn, Ravel and Mendelsohn, **Birmingham** Town Hall, 7.30.

The Allegri String Quartet, with Patrick Irleand, John Player Lunchtime Concert, St George's Brandon Hill, **Bristol**.

Concert by the Northern Sinfonia of England, City Hall, **Newcastle upon Tyne**, 7.45.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,020



ACROSS

1 Sweet point – perhaps that makes sense (8).
5 Spirit of one kind about (6).
10 Number one writers (15).
11 Such tricks needed in the place of Beauty? (7).
12 Girl – one of the London school? (7).
13 Obtain service in the continent for instance (4,4).
15 Fells? Could be fells (5).
18 Please do appear relaxed in this (5).
20 Ice-delta breaking up – it's ticklish (8).
23 Wallop has a tendency to make one gently brilliant (7).
25 Pitman suing a lady Mrs Leo Hunter impersonated (7).
26 Moderate place to find refuge (6-2-3-4).
27 The eighties, maybe. Sounds rotten (6).
28 Quoted cases, and failed (8).

DOWN

1 Lays hold of, right in the pants (6).
2 Important point with constituents (9).
3 Daily prescription? (7).
4 A smell perceived in our party (5).
6 Explain whence one may recover strayed cattle? (7).
7 Subjects raised by Boudicca (5).
8 Feature of a cliff-hanger (8).
9 Rap pools for fiddling? What a suggestion! (8).
14 Two and two make four – or a little more? (8).
16 To bowdlerize, a word went out (5,4).
17 Plucked the fruit – caught in the act (8).
19 Fought – proper, with valley rising (7).
21 Hide & Co unusually clean (7).
22 Peel may be said to be so frank (6).
24 Many established principles overturned by wine (5).
25 Satisfied about a matter of feet (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,019

Times world wide

Noon in London is: 7 am in New York: 4 am in San Francisco; 9 pm in Tokyo: 11 pm in Canberra: 2 pm in Johannesburg: 4 pm in United Arab Emirates; 3 pm in Kenya; 1 pm in Nigeria: 3 pm in Moscow; 8 pm in Hongkong.

Anniversaries

Births: **Richard II**, Bordeaux, France, 1367; **Jacques-Etienne Montgolfier**, balloonist, Annonay, France, 1745; **Paul Gustave Dore**, artist, Strasbourg, 1832; **Carl Sandburg**, poet, Galesburg, Illinois, 1878. Deaths: **Fanny Burney**, diarist, London, 1840; **Theodore Roosevelt**, 26th President of the United States, Oyster Bay, New York, 1919.

Today is the Feast of the Epiphany. In the East it was originally kept to celebrate the baptism of Christ, but in about the fourth century in the West it became associated with his manifestation to the Gentiles, expressly to the Magi. In England on this day, the sovereign (since George III, the sovereign's representative) makes the traditional offering of gold, frankincense and myrrh in the Chapel Royal.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: One meeting: Lingfield Park (1.0).
Tennis: World doubles championship, Royal Albert Hall, London (11 and 6).
Golf: President's Putter (Rye, from 8.15).

Novels – 1982

The Literary Editor's selection of novels published during 1982:
An Ice Cream War, by William Boyd (Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)
Brother of the More Famous Jack, by Barbara Trapido (Gollancz, £6.95)
Chronicle of a Death Foretold, by Gabriel Garcia Marquez (Cape, £5.95)
Constance, or Solitary Practices, by Lawrence Durrell (Faber, £7.95)
Monsignor Quixote, by Graham Greene (Bodley Head, £5.95)
On the Black Hill, By Bruce Chatwin (Cape, £7.50)
Temporary Hearths, by Stuart Evans (Hutchinson, £9.95)
The End of the World News, by Anthony Burgess (Hutchinson, £8.95)
The 27th Kingdom, by Alice Thomas Ellis (Duckworth, £7.95)
The Voyage of the Destiny, by Robert Nye (Hamish Hamilton, £8.50)
Vintage Stuff, by Tom Sharpe (Secker & Warburg, £7.50)

PH

Hypothermia

The British Red Cross Society gives a warning of the risk of hypothermia to people of all ages.

Babies can have difficulty regulating their body temperatures, just like elderly people, but anybody exposed to extreme cold for long periods is at risk.

Old people are more susceptible to hypothermia now that the winter months are here, the society says, but the public should know how to recognize the condition in anyone and be able to act.

Someone suffering from hypothermia will appear pale and be abnormally cold to the touch. Babies, however, can still look quite *healthy, and the signs may be in* their behaviour: they may be unusually quiet and drowsy and refuse food.

The right way to help is to warm the patient up gradually using a blanket while increasing the temperature in the room. Do NOT use hot water bottles or electric blankets because the sudden heat will attract blood to the surface and away from vital organs.

Do NOT give the patient alcohol either. This will affect the blood *circulation and could make the* patient even colder. Hot, sweet drinks are recommended.

Get medical help if a patient continues to give cause for concern.

Roads

London and the South-east: Boat Show opens today, affecting Warwick Road and Old Brompton Road, Earls Court. **A41**: One lane southbound on Watford Way at junction with Colindale Lane, Hendon. **A21**: Emergency roadworks at Lamberhurst, Kent, junction with A262.

Midlands: **M1**: One carriageway shared from junctions 16 (Northampton) to 18 (Rugby). **A41**: One lane only Newport to Whitchurch Road at Ternhill railway bridge. *A47*: One lane only, temporary signals, on Norwich to Great Yarmouth Road, at Blofield bypass.

North: *M6*: Lane closures both ways at Thelwall viaduct (junctions 20 to 21). **A49**: Roadworks at Winwick Road and Wilderspool Causeway, Warrington. **A1**: Roadworks south of Scotch Corner (A66 junction).

Wales and West: **M5**: Outside lane only, northbound, at junction 26 (Wellington). **A55**: Temporary signals from Bangor to Conwy Road at Penmaen Bach tunnel, Gwynedd. **A350**: Temporary lights from Poole to Blandford Forum Road at *Sturminster Marshall, Maggsbridge*.

Scotland: **A1**: One lane only, temporary signals, near Haddington, East Lothian. **A92**: One lane only south of Inverkeilor. **A82**: Temporary signals at Derry Darroch Bridge.

Information supplied by the AA.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.70	1.63
Austria Sch	28.30	26.30
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.25
Canada $	2.07	1.99
Denmark Kr	13.98	13.28
Finland Mkk	8.92	8.42
France Fr	11.15	10.65
Germany DM	3.98	3.75
Greece Dr	129.00	120.00
Hongkong $	10.90	10.35
Ireland Pt	1.20	1.14
Italy Lira	2250.00	2150.00
Japan Yen	396.00	370.00
Netherlands Gld	4.40	4.16
Norway Kr	11.80	11.15
Portugal Esc	166.00	146.00
South Africa Rd	2.20	2.00
Spain Pta	209.00	199.00
Sweden Kr	12.25	11.60
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.14
USA $	1.67	1.61
Yugoslavia Dnr	127.00	117.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 326.1.
London: The *FT* Index closed up 13.8 at 612.7.

The papers

The **Daily Express** says that Mr Yuri Andropov's latest offer of a *non-aggression pact between the* Soviet block and Nato "is neither good diplomacy nor even clever propaganda. Two-way, verifiable disarmament is a much better means of easing tension", the paper says.

It was the imminent threat of the Australians beating England at cricket that stirred the BBC into broadcasting the final days, the final hours, of the final Test match, the Daily Mirror says. "It was a crisis and the BBC rose to it. If only it had come a little later this month it would have carried straight on into breakfast TV and the corporation would have achieved another first. Round-the-clock television."

The New York Times warned the Reagan Administration yesterday to stop interfering in Nicaragua. The paper noted that the Congress had told the President that he might not use Ameriacan arms or manpower against the Sandinsta regime.

"Its a Bay of Piglets", the paper said. "Let President Reagan heed the views of Congress and end this meddling before it turns into something worse than an embarassment".

Weather forecast

A very strong SW airstream with embedded troughs of low pressure will cover Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, E Midlands, E England: Rain clearing, becoming mostly dry, bright or sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh to strong, locally gale: max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).
SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Rain, scattered showers later and bright intervals: wind SW, strong to gale; max 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).
W Midlands, Wales, NW, central N and NE England: Rain at first, bright intervals and showers, snow likely on hills with drifting, icy patches; wind SW, strong to gale: max 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).
Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NE and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Frequent Squally showers with drifting over hills, icy roads; wind SW, gale to storm force; Max 2 to 5C (36 to 41F).
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Occasional showers, wintry on hills with drifting, icy roads; wind SW, gale to severe gale; max 3 to 4C (37 to 39F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and windy. Wintry showers in most parts then rain later in W. Rather cold with some night frost.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong to severe gale; sea very rough

St George's Channel, North Sea: Wind SW, strong to severe gale, locally strong; sea very rough.



Sun rises: 8.05am
Sun sets: 4.08pm
Moon sets: 12.03am
Moon rises: 1.13am tomorrow
Last quarter: 4.0am.

Lighting-up time

London 4.38 pm to 7.35 am
Bristol 4.47 pm to 7.44 am
Edinburgh 4.25 pm to 8.11 am
Manchester 4.36 pm to 7.53 am
Penzance 5.06 pm to 7.50 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: r, rain; c, cloud.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	11	52	Guernsey	c	12	54
Birmingham	c	13	55	Inverness	c	7	45
Blackpool	r	10	50	Jersey	c	12	54
Bristol	r	13	55	London	c	14	57
Cardiff	r	12	54	Manchester	r	12	54
Edinburgh	r	9	48	Newcastle	r	10	50
Glasgow	r	9	48	Ronaldsway	c	10	50

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14C (57F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 76 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.11in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,011.6 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Highest and lowest

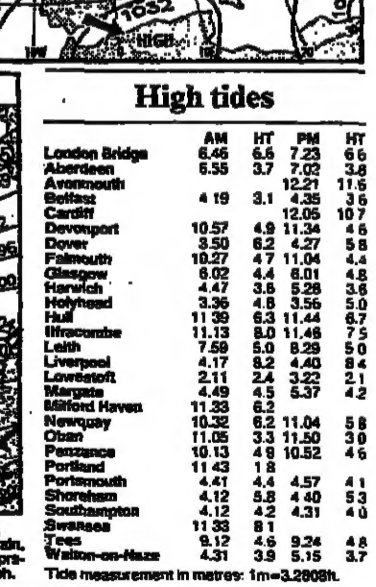
Highest day temp: Shawbury, Shrewsbury, 15C (59F); lowest day max: Lerwick, Shetland, 7C (45F); highest rainfall: Eskdalemuir, Dumfries, 1.02 in, highest sunshine: Cromer, Norfolk, 0.7 hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are on advancing edge



b-blue sky, bc-blue sky and cloud, c-cloudy, o-overcast, f-fog, d-drizzle, h-hail, m-mist, r-rain, s-snow, th-thunderstorm, p-showers, prs-periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

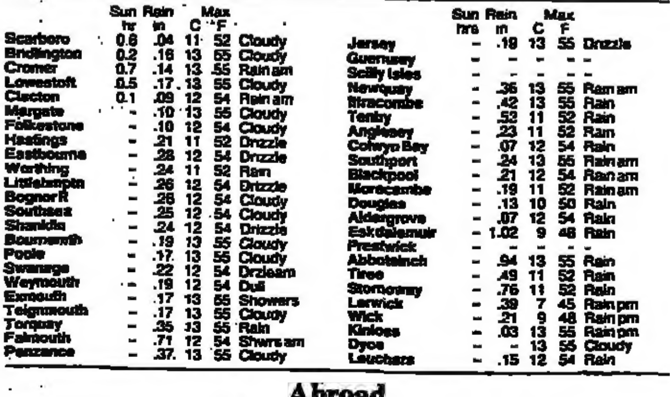
High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.46	6.6	7.23	6.6
Aberdeen	6.55	3.7	7.02	3.8
Avonmouth			12.21	11.6
Belfast	4.19	3.1	4.35	3.6
Cardiff			12.05	10.7
Devonport	10.57	4.9	11.34	4.6
Dover	3.50	6.2	4.27	5.8
Falmouth	10.27	4.7	11.04	4.4
Glasgow	6.02	4.4	6.01	4.8
Harwich	4.47	3.8	5.28	3.6
Holyhead	3.36	4.8	3.56	5.0
Hull	11.39	6.3	11.44	6.7
Ilfracombe	11.13	8.0	11.46	7.5
Leith	7.59	5.0	8.29	5.0
Liverpool	4.17	8.2	4.40	8.4
Lowestoft	2.11	2.4	3.22	2.1
Margate	4.49	4.5	5.37	4.2
Milford Haven	11.33	6.2		
Newquay	10.32	6.2	11.04	5.8
Oban	11.05	3.3	11.50	3.0
Penzance	10.13	4.9	10.52	4.6
Portland	11.43	1.8		
Portsmouth	4.41	4.4	4.57	4.1
Shoreham	4.12	5.8	4.40	5.3
Southampton	4.12	4.2	4.31	4.0
Swansea	11.33	8.1		
Tees	9.12	4.6	9.24	4.8
Walton-on-Naze	4.31	3.9	5.15	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	0.6	.04	11	52	Cloudy	Jersey	-	.19	13	55	Drizzle
Bridlington	0.2	.16	13	55	Cloudy	Guernsey	-	-	-	-	-
Cromer	0.7	.14	13	55	Rain am	Scilly Isles	-	-	-	-	-
Lowestoft	0.5	.17	13	55	Cloudy	Newquay	-	.36	13	55	Rain am
Clacton	0.1	.09	12	54	Rain am	Ilfracombe	-	.42	13	55	Rain
Margate	-	.10	13	55	Cloudy	Tenby	-	.52	11	52	Rain
Folkestone	-	.10	12	54	Cloudy	Anglesey	-	.23	11	52	Rain
Hastings	-	.21	11	52	Drizzle	Colwyn Bay	-	.07	12	54	Rain
Eastbourne	-	.28	12	54	Drizzle	Southport	-	.24	13	55	Rain am
Worthing	-	.24	11	52	Rain	Blackpool	-	.21	12	54	Rain am
Littlehmptn	-	.26	12	54	Drizzle	Morecambe	-	.19	11	52	Rain am
Bognor R	-	.28	12	54	Cloudy	Douglas	-	.13	10	50	Rain
Southsea	-	.25	12	54	Cloudy	Aldergrove	-	.07	12	54	Rain
Shanklin	-	.24	12	54	Drizzle	Eskdalemuir	-	1.02	9	48	Rain
Bournemth	-	.19	13	55	Cloudy	Prestwick	-	-	-	-	-
Poole	-	.17	13	55	Cloudy	Abbotsinch	-	.94	13	55	Rain
Swanage	-	.22	12	54	Drzle am	Tiree	-	.49	11	52	Rain
Weymouth	-	.19	12	54	Dull	Stornoway	-	.76	11	52	Rain
Exmouth	-	.17	13	55	Showers	Lerwick	-	.39	7	45	Rain pm
Teignmouth	-	.17	13	55	Cloudy	Wick	-	.21	9	48	Rain pm
Torquay	-	.35	13	55	Rain	Kinloss	-	.03	13	55	Rain pm
Falmouth	-	.71	12	54	Shwrs am	Dyce	-	-	13	55	Cloudy
Penzance	-	.37	13	55	Cloudy	Leuchars	-	.15	12	54	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; fg, fog; dr, drizzle.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	14	57	Copenhgn	f	3	37	Majorca	c	12	54	Rio de Jan*	f	26	79
Akrotiri	c	12	54	Corfu	f	12	54	Malaga	c	14	57	Rome	s	11	52
Alexandria	c	16	61	Dallas*	f	1	34	Malta				Salzburg	r	4	39
Algiers	s	18	64	Dublin	c	14	57	Melbourne	s	19	66	Sao Paulo*	f	24	75
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	13	55	Mexico C				S Francisco*	f	7	45
Athens	s	15	59	Faro	s	13	55	Miami*	f	24	73	Santiago			
Bahrain	s	18	64	Florence	r	15	55	Milan	fg	1	34	Seoul	f	6	43
Barbados*	f	28	82	Frankfurt	r	9	48	Montreal*	f	-17	1	Singapore	f	31	88
Barcelona	f	10	50	Funchal				Moscow	c	3	27	Stockholm	s	2	36
Beirut				Geneva	r	9	48	Munich	r	9	48	Strasbourg	c	12	54
Belgrade	r	7	45	Gibraltar	s	14	57	Nairobi	c	25	77	Sydney	s	32	90
Berlin	s	6	43	Helsinki	sn	0	32	Naples	s	14	57	Tangier	s	15	59
Bermuda*	r	17	63	Hongkong	c	17	63	New Delhi	s	18	64	Tel Aviv			
Biarritz	s	17	63	Innsbruck	r	2	36	New York*	s	-3	27	Tenerife	c	18	64
Boulogne	dr	11	52	Istanbul	r	2	36	Nice	s	12	54	Tokyo	f	9	48
Bordeaux	c	13	55	Jiddah	s	24	75	Oslo	sn	0	32	Toronto*	c	-5	23
Brussels	c	12	54	Jo'burg	f	30	86	Ottawa				Tunis	f	15	59
Budapest	o	7	45	Karachi	s	25	77	Paris	c	13	55	Valencia	s	15	59
Buen Aires				Las Palmas	r	15	59	Peking	c	-1	30	Vancouver*	c	6	43
Cairo	c	16	61	Lisbon				Perth	s	38	100	Venice	s	4	39
Cape Tn	s	23	73	Locarno	f	7	45	Prague	r	5	41	Vienna	s	4	39
C'blanca	f	15	59	L Angeles*	s	16	61	Reykjavik	sn	-3	27	Warsaw	c	4	39
Chicago*	s	3	37	Luxembg	dr	11	52	Rhodes	f	12	54	Washington*	s	4	39
Cologne	r	12	54	Madrid	s	16	43	Riyadh	s	16	61	Zurich	f	9	48

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available

هكذا من الأصل